REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,376.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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ine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th October 1872, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Colombo 14
,, Carwar.....	7	,, Galle 15
,, Mangalore	8	,, Negapatam 18
,, Cannanore.....	9	,, Pond cherry 19
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Madras 21
,, Calicut	10	,, Coconada 23
,, Beypore	10	,, Vizagapatam 24
,, Co'chin	11	,, Bimlipatam 24
,, Alleppy	12	,, Gopalpore 25
,, Tuticorin.....	13	,, False Point..... 26
		Arrive CALCUTTA..... 28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Residency at Baroda, for the Neighbouring districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUATUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. R. Gavis, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th October, 1872, at noon.

Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSHEH 30
,, Gwadur	16	Arrive Fao 30
,, Muscat.....	18	Nov.
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bushire 1
,, Linga	23	,, Bunder Abbas 8
,, Bahrein	24	,, Muscat 10
,, Bushire	26	,, Gwadur 12
,, Fao	26	,, Kurrachee 14
,, BUSHEH	27	,, BOMBAY 18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th October 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (Under Contract with Government).—A steam Ferry Boats plies between Broach and Gogo.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 25th September 1872.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above about the end of SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two and three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

,, SUEZ..... ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £32	2nd Class. £22	3rd Class. £15
Suez	36	23	8
Port Said	38	24	8
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	62	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on TUESDAY, 1st November 1872.

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

KEROSINE OIL LAMPS ;
with double or single wicks ;
a handsome selection just received.

TREBLY REFINED KEROSINE OIL
in bottles or original tins.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Argand and Argyle
TABLE LAMPS ;
with
bronzed, or richly cut-glass, pedestals,
a handsome selection just landed, at each
Rs. 18, 20, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40, 45, 48, 50, 56, 60, 64 and 70.

Girandoles ;
three light with lustres,
at each
Rs. 50, 54, 56, and 60.

Pendent Hall Lamps ;
at each
Rs. 10-8, 12, 13-8, 15, 27, 30, and 34.

Pendent Argand and Argyle Lamps ;
at each
Rs. 30, 34, 36, 40, 43, 48, 50, and 56.

Kerosine Oil Lamps ;
at each
Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 27, 30, 36, 40, 45, and 50.

Lanterns.
ANCHOR, BULL'S-EYE, CABIN, CAMP, CANDLE, RAILWAY, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 30th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Capt. S. D. Shallard, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 8th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 5th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY.
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Stock-in-trade of Medicine, Instruments, at Dr Burjorjee Medical Dispensary at Shapoo-jee Seth's Chawls.

On FRIDAY, the 4th day of October 1872, at about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee, In Re Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee, an Insolvent, the whole of his valuable stock of medicine, &c., &c., consisting of large stock of various kind of acids, various kind alkali, ether, castor oil, raspberry vinegar, spirit of turpentine, various kind of lozenges, Lethanee papers, various kinds of tinctures, various kinds of extracts, various kinds of confections, arrowroot, various kinds of bottles, phials with and without stoppers, scales and weights, measure glasses, mortar, pill machine, infusion pots, test tubes, syringes, speculum, porcelain pans, glass funnels, trusses, iron tincture press, furniture, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th September 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from the Attorneys of the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Messrs. Leggatt and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at No. 5, Rampart Row, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., all the Office Furniture, such as writing tables, office chairs, book presses, screens, copying presses, pigeon holes, round tables, Sepoy benches, a first-rate large fireproof safe, by Milner, a do. small do., by Chubb on stands, &c., &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

A quantity of imitation Coral Necklaces, black scarlet Braid and a few pairs of Ladies Kid Leather Boots.

On account and at the risk of those whom it may concern.

1 Lot containing 194 Goat Skins.
ditto 402 ditto

At 1 P.M.

A handsome English-built Buggy on C. Springs.

A second-hand Brougham in perfect good order with a Chesnut Horse and set of Harness, complete.

A Grey Gelding, strong 5 hands, very quiet to ride.

One Sea Cart.

One Cow and Calf.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, a handsome light circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham in excellent order, a handsome English built open carriage a do. do. light Buggy, a powerful Bay Brougham Horse, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household Furniture, Plated Glass, Brougham, Horse, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major A. M. Rogers, the same comprises a set of handsome rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plateware, such as a set of dish covers, containing five hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle stands, ice pitcher, tea set, tea tray, a handsome epergne with pooted dish, a very handsome inlaid cutlet box, a do. butter dish, sets of spoons and forks, single and treble branched candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of handsome dining table in three pieces, a do. sutinwood oval table, sideboard, dining-room chairs, dumb waiters, double and single screens, Sofa, easy chairs, circular, pier, card tables, easy, pedicu and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, very handsome Brussel's carpet, a Tucker's plated three light hanging argand lamp, chiffonieres, centre Ottoman lady's writing and work tables, whatnots, English bronze hat and umbrella stands, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, wardrobes, kitchen presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, medical and miscellaneous works, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built four seated Phaeton by "Windover."
1 do. circular glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful Bay Half Arab brougham horse.
1 handsome Grey Arab charger.

The Property of an Officer going on leave.

One handsome Grey Arab, 15 hands, good in saddle and single Harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their room, by order of Hazaremull Goolmookroy, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Navulchund Oodeychund, the mortgagor, an adjudged Insolvent—

A parcel of valuable Pearls and a lot of Emeralds.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Pema Eesajee and Co., the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Navulchund Beychund, the mortgagor, an adjudged Insolvent—

A parcel of valuable pearls and also loose and bunch pearls.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

AUCTION SALE of an extensive stock-in-trade, comprising richly carved blackwood and English furniture, magnificent pier glasses and gilt console tables with marble tops, Tucker's plated single and double light argand lamps, handsome gasaliers 6 and 8 light chandeliers, hanging lustres, wall argand lamps, valuable clocks, rich velvet pile and Brussel's carpets, Miniature Billiard and Bagatelle tables, portmanteaus, rich vases, table ornaments, first rate iron safes, first class carriages, sets of English plated mounted single and double harness, porcelain ware, &c., a great variety of sundry other articles at Byculla, next door to the Synagogue of the Jews.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable stock-in-trade and furniture of Messrs. Ramtoola Sulliman & Co., winding up their firm.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th September 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

20 bales Grey Shirtings, 5¼ lbs.
3 ,, ,, 8 and 9 lbs.
10 cases Madras Handkerchiefs.
12 ,, Grey Dhotees.
30 cases White Cambrics of different numbers, 12 yards by 24-5 inch.
3 cases Finest English fresh Butter, 2, 4, 7 and 14 lb. tins by Cowley and Co.

AUCTION SALE.

CHANDELIER SHADES AND PLATED-WARE.

At their usual sale, on MONDAY, the 2nd October, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Auction at their Rooms, an Invoice consisting of a variety of Candle Shades of 4½, 6, 9, 10 and 11 inch Candle Shades.

ALSO

PICKLE AND EGG FRAMES.

AND

A FEW SETS OF
TABLE AND DESSERT SPOONS AND FORKS.
Just landed ex Albatross.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Private and Tank Bunders—

About 200 Tons superior first-class Moulmein Teak Squares.
About 60 ditto ditto Scantlings, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th September 1872.

WELLINGTON TERRACE, ESPLANADE ROAD, ESPLANADE.—Comfortable BOARD and LODGING for GENTLEMEN living in Bombay, or Travellers, the House offering excellent accommodation for Officers and their Families on their way Home or to Up-country Stations. Apply on the Premises, or to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, & VARNISHES
of the celebrated Brand of
BLUNDELL, SPENCE & CO.,
London,—England.

Spurious goods being constantly offered in the Bazaars purporting to be ours and bearing fraudulent imitations of our Trade Marks and Labels, Dealers and others are hereby cautioned against trading in same, and Consumers are requested to communicate any complaints to the Undersigned, our Sole Agents in the East.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co.,
Agents HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

All goods bear our name with Trade Mark, a Cr as in a Garter enclosing a Crowns and a Dagger, and can be obtained of all respectable dealers.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Nilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, will despatch an extra Steamer every alternate THURSDAY to Malabar Coast. The following are the Ports at which the Steamer will call :—

Leave Bombay ..... 10th Oct.	Leave Alleppy..... 16th Oct.
,, Ratnagherry...11th ,,	,, Cochin.....16th ,,
,, Malwan ..... 11th ,,	,, Beypore..... 17th ,,
,, Vingorla..... 11th ,,	,, Calicut..... 17th ,,
,, Goa..... 12th ,,	,, Tellicherry..... 17th ,,
,, Carwar..... 12th ,,	,, Cannanore ..... 17th ,,
,, Compta..... 12th ,,	,, Mangalore..... 18th ,,
,, Mangalore..... 13th ,,	,, Compta..... 19th ,,
,, Cannanore..... 14th ,,	,, Carwar..... 19th ,,
,, Tellicherry..... 14th ,,	,, Goa..... 19th ,,
,, Calicut ..... 14th ,,	,, Vingorla ..... 20th ,,
,, Beypore ..... 14th ,,	,, Malwan..... 20th ,,
,, Cochin..... 15th ,,	,, Ratnagherry..... 20th ,,
Arrive Alleppy..... 15th	Arrive Bombay 21st

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Henderson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th October 1872, at 12 Noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

PART of a large HOUSE TO LET in a most healthy and airy situation, near the Hope Hall Hotel. Apply to W. B., at Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.'s Office, in Elphinstone Circle.

QUOITS,
of 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, and 7 lbs. per pair.

Best Hard Steel	per lb. Rs. 0 12	Rs. 0 14
Galvanized Steel	,, 1 0	,, 1 2
Best Brass	,, 1 8	,, 1 12

GYMKHANA KIT,
of every description, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that HISSAMOODIN BIN SHAIK MAROOF TOOBKAY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to sell to EBRAHIM ALLEE and JOOSUB ALLEE, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, all that piece or parcel of Fazendary LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, consisting of two compartments, built and standing hereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Syed Abdool Rahman Street, commonly called the Runnaree Mohollu, in the Sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, now in the occupation of the said Hissamoodin bin Shaik Maroof Toobkay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 60, containing by admeasurement 20 feet in breadth, seventy-five feet in length, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the said Syed Abdool Rahman Street or Runguree Mohollu, on or towards the north by the house of Eshack Tyub Rokurya, and on or towards the south by the house of Khutry Omer Hassam. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever, in, to, out of, or upon the said hereditaments and premises so agreed to be sold as aforesaid, or any part thereof, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 4, Meadow Street, in Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be debarred therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 27th day of September 1872.

LEATHES & CRAWFORD,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of October 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the following business :—

1. Letter from the Clerk of the Peace, in imating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the preceding quarter.
2. Government Resolution, No. 2558, forwarding copy of a letter from the Duke of Argyll on the subject of the Address from the Justices to the Duke of Edinburgh.
3. Petition of Furjoodeen Havildar, asking for gratuity or pension in consideration of past services.
4. Letter from Government, No. 2229, Financial Department, forwarding copy of a letter from the Government of India regarding the exemption of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay from the payment of the contribution prescribed in Section 35 of the Civil Pension Code.
5. Memos. of the Acting Municipal Commissioner, Nos. 4780 and 5570, forwarding statements of vacant strips of ground sold to parties from 1st January to September 1872.
6. Petition of Mr. Nusserwanjee Mooljee, dated 8th August 1872, praying for the lighting of Khoja Street near Null Bazaar; with the Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.
7. Petition of Mr. Cowasjee Jamsetjee and others, praying for the lighting of Chunduwaudee Street; with the Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.
8. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 5305, forwarding copy of a letter from the Health Officer on the subject of the high rate of rent in Khara Talao.
9. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 4202, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by him to Dr. Hewlett, on the subject of his salary.
10. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 4424, on the subject of the claim of Mr. Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy in respect of his kerosine lighting agreement, and a letter from the Solicitors of Mr. Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy on the same subject, and the Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.
11. Memo. of the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 4311, forwarding copy of a letter from Mr. Hearn, Solicitor to Government, on the subject of the Night Soil Depôt at Bove Bunder.
12. Memo. of the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 5025, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution on the same subject.
13. Petition of Mr. Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy on the subject of the unadjusted item of Rs. 11,765-12-7 on account of Free Fountain.
14. Letter from the Chairman of the Finance Committee, dated 6th August 1872, submitting in accordance with the Resolution of the Bench, dated 19th January last, an abstract of the expenditure on the "Waste Land Account."
14. Memo. from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution, No. 1988, on the subject of the Pool ee Loan.
15. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 5448, stating that he would inform the Bench of the progress made in the works at Tulsee and to obtain their views as to the portions of the plan of operations which was left unsettled in March last.
16. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 4398, stating that he would ask the Justices whether the lease of a certain ground at Mazagon should be executed, and whether a market thereon be provided for in the Budget of 1873.
17. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 4913, asking the sanction of the Justices to the increased rent of Rs. 750 per annum for the erection of Milch Cattle Stable on the ground at Grant Road.
18. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 5320, on the same subject.
18. Letter from the Solicitors of Messrs. Shaik Mahomed Abdool Luttiff and others, dated the 17th August 1872, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by them to the Acting Municipal Commissioner on the subject of a Shed or being made close to the Grant Road Railway Station for the Town Sweeping.
19. Memo. of the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 5067, forwarding Government Resolution on the subject of the loan asked for by the Justices to purchase the building now occupied by the Municipal Offices.
20. Report of the Finance Committee of the Bench on the subject of the deficit of Rs. 22,437-2-10 in the accounts of the Agri-Horticultural Society.
21. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 5392, forwarding copy of an Opinion by counsel in the case of Vurjeevundass Madhowdass, and asking the sanction of the Bench to the payment of damages and costs which will amount in December to about 18,000 Rupees.
22. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 5449, on the subject of the two claims by the two sons of the Roman Catholic community for compensation on account of expenditure made at the Sewree and Dharavee Cemeteries.
23. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 5511, stating that he would ask the Bench for a supplementary grant for Road repairs of Rs. 40,000.
24. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 5506, on the subject of the proposed contribution towards the expenses of the Gocouldass Tejpal Hospital.

P. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 27th Sept. 1872.

NOTICES.

Just Published, Price Rs. 2, Per Post Rs. 2-4.
Uniform with "Lays of Ind."

MESS STORIES by "Tim Daly,"
Reprinted from the *Madras Times*.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.

Head Office—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses under No. 5, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the East by the public passage, on or towards the west by the vacant ground, on or towards the north by the house of Jejeebhoy Rustomjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonjee, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Parsee Charitable Girls' School.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Acting Commissioner, and at the Office of Mr. Khunderao Morojee, Solicitor for the abovenamed Plaintiff, No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort.—Dated this 2nd day of September 1872.

C. COOPPER,
Acting Commissioner.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern (State), and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

Extract from Notes of Progress on the works of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway by the Officiating Chief Engineer, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, 22nd June 1872 :—

"It may be well here to observe that on all these works of ordinary sinking through sand or silt, the use of the sand pumps has been all but entirely superseded by that of "Bull's Dredger," which has proved itself a most excellent tool. In some cases it has permitted as much a 7 feet of descent in a 12' 6" diameter well to be effected in the 24 hours."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Of 1½	Cubic feet capacity ..	.. Rs. 50	0 0
2	,, ,, ..	.. ,, 100	0 0
4	,, ,, ..	.. ,, 150	0 0
6	,, ,, ..	.. ,, 200	0 0

The larger sizes are suited for being worked by steam hoists. Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.

1. COMMODIOUS upper-storied House on the Breach Candy Road, suitable for a large family.
2. A large House in Military Square, Fort.
3. A Bungalow on Mount Road on the property called "Unjeer Baugh."
4. Upper-storied Premises on the Breach Candy Road, lately in the occupation of Mr. Harry Hibbert. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement

TO LET.

1. A SPACIOUS two-storied House at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral, and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.
2. Several apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.
3. Two Bungalows at Colaba.
4. A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.
5. Several Apartments in Church Lane, Fort.
6. Airy Premises, fit for Office or Dwelling house, in Hornby Row. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, June 24, 1872.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL,

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 6, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

OF mutual consent the Subscriber, JOHN ALEXANDER ANDERSON, CEASED on 30th June 1871 to be a PARTNER of, or to have ANY INTEREST in, the following FIRMS, viz., FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Merchants in Calcutta, and FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Merchants in Bombay.

J. A. ANDERSON.
JAMES FINLAY & Co.

Glasgow, 14th May 1872.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

Bombay, 25th September 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY
Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreements made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office, No. 3, Dean Lane, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet to 30th April 1872.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of the present Directors, who all retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20TH to 30TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Secretary.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The Directors having been advised that the Resolution of the Shareholders, passed at the General Meeting of the Company held on the 4th September last, declaring a Dividend of Rs. 225 on each Old Share and Rs. 56¼ on each New Share of the Company (being in excess of the Profits made by the Company during the last year) is illegal, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will therefore be held at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 28th September 1872, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of rescinding such Resolution, and in lieu thereof to pass a Resolution to declare a dividend not exceeding the sum of Rs. 200 on each Old Share and Rs. 50 on each New Share in the said Company as originally proposed by the Directors.

By Order of the Directors,
BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September 1872.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held (by permission) at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October 1872, at 4-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending the 31st July 1872.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors for the current year in place of Mr. J. Firth, resigned, and Mr. H. Newman, deceased.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 18TH SEPTEMBER to 5TH OCTOBER 1872, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FI

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet. Rates quoted. Government Paper dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
5,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	710
15,000	500	125	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	221½
15,250	1,000	all	22 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,240
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 m.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 ni.
37,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107 x. d.
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21[illegible]3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	283
.....	£20	10[illegible]1/8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43/10/2	do.	Ditto	....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19[illegible]5/1	do.	Do. New Shares	235

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,475xd.
8,000	150	all		Freve Land & Pier Co. Ld.	128
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	920
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	457½

PRESS COMPANIES.

100	5,000	2,850	225 pc.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,225
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	1,075
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	315
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,750
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,150
200	500	all	55½do.	Do New	550
300	1,000	1,000	100 pc.	Broach Cotton Co	920 x. d.
1000	1,000	...	....	Carwar Company	1,300
500	1,850	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.	6,600
350	2,000	all	200 "	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,000	all	500 "	Fort Press Co.	8,350
300	2,000	1,900	30 pc.	Framjí Cowasji Press Co.	1,090
200	1,000	all	200 pc.	French Press Co.	775
200	6,000	6,000	220 pc.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,400
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc.	Imperial Press Co.	975
300	5,000	2,000	135 "	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,030xd.
200	400	350	60 pc.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	642½
120	2,500	all	250 pc.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200xd.
100	1,000	750	....	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	800
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,190

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co.	1,550
600	1,250	all	150 p.	Alexandra Spinning	1,235
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,550xd.
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	920
4,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
750	3,000	all	200 p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning	2,500
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	1,925
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manekji Petit's	1,635
900	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,010xd.
800	2,500	all	100 p.c.	Oriental	2,565xd.
600	2,500	2,400	216p.c.	Royal	2,000

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
50,000	50	all	4½p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	21 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	165
1,000	50	all	2 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 pc.	Treacher & Co	390
3,000	250	all	6 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.... ...	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
China...	60 Do. do. ...	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver...	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities...	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111½ to 112
Four & half per cent	104½ to 104⅝
Four per cent	101½ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	...107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ...	... 103⅛
5 years' Debenture Loans	... 109½
10 years' do. do.	... 105
5 years do. do.	... 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	...112
Do. Do. Market Rate	...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New FrenchLoan (fully paid-up)	...89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	120

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 21st Sept. 1872.

	Open 1,286½ Miles. Rs. a. d.
Coaching	83,740 15 7
Merchandize	1,12,949 15 4
Electric Telegraph	797 2 6
Earth Trains	597 8 0
Total Rs.	1,97,385 9 5
Corresponding week last year open 1,269½ miles ... ... Total Rs	2,52,628 12 0
Decrease Rs.	55,243 2 7

CALCUTTA.—23RD SEPTEMBER.

THE following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-8.

4½ per cents. at Rs. 103-14.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,400.

National Bank shares at Rs. 109, exclusive of the dividend, and time-bargain contracts at Rs. 112 and 113, for deliveries in November.

Simla Bank shares at Rs. 560.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH SEPTEMBER.

London ...	Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ...	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 Wooden Ships ... £2 Myrabolns & Coir bdls £1 17s. 6d. Seeds ... £1 10s. 0d.	
Havre ...	Cotton ... Coffee ...	No ship.
Overland...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2
China ...	Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 7 per bale. Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4½ per bale nominal	
Calcutta ... Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ...		Nothing doing.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Euphrates (s) ...	Melvill ...	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Bertram Bigby, Rutter, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Carwar and Coast, was entered out for loading yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
23	Magallanes ...	V^Galde. ... Cardiff, May 29.
	William McGillivray...	Nickels. ... Monte Video, Aug. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
23	Dilharee ...	...	...
	Howden ...	...	...
	Fathe Salem ...	...	...
	Arundel Castle ...	...	...
	City of London ...	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.		
23	Arabia (s) ...	... ... Rangoon.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARNANORE, 27th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west thermometer 77, barometer 29·980.

CARWAR, 27th Sept., 6-30 P.M.—Weather light clouds, wind north-west thermometer 80·5, barometer 29·93.

TUTICORIN, 27th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather fine moderate, wind east south-east thermometer 92, barometer 29·73.

VIZAGAPATAM, 27th Sept., 6-25 P.M.—Weather cloudy fresh, wind north-east, thermometer 85, rainfall 4 cents.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 27th September, 12-2 P.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Milbanke (s), 3 packages papers, Mesrs. Newsom & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Bertram Rigby, 25 cases oilmanstores, Khanmahomed Peerbhoy.

Hidalgo (s), 2 cases glassware, Henry Rogers.

Yeddo (s), 50 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Glaneuse, 50 cases brandy, E. B. Mody.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cella (s), 73 bales cotton, Ladun Assaria; 69 bundles hides, Taker Mahomed Hajee Arab; 125 packages coir yarn, Kalkobad Dinshaw; 100 bales cotton, Cowerjee Mowjee; 3 cases shawl, Mydass Ramchund; 61 bales cotton, Soojpall Roychund.

Arabia (s) 250 cwts horns, Greaves, Cotton & Co.; 302 packages cloves, Manorc Hurruckhund; 22 bales rags, Bell Brandenburg & Co.; 340 bundles myrabollams, Jewraz Luckmechund.

Orissa (s), 19 bales cotton, H. Romanjee Touche & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa (s), 169 bales orchillaweed, Hurjeebhoy Jumail; 23 cases cardamoms, Soonderdass Mooljee; 4 bundles skins, and 6 bundles sharkfins, Momed Ally; 40 cases gum, Ebram Hassom; 153 pieces E. teeth, Runsorlall Girdhurlal; 9 cases cardamoms, Rahimbhoy Mahomed;

FOR ANCONA.

Arabia (s), 12 bundles skins, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Orissa (s), 1 box shawl, and 1 box tea, Hajee Attaoolla.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market closed very dull, with prices unaltered. As the dealers are offering 1 to 2 annas lower, no sales are being effected.

Below we give our closing quotations:—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 5 0	
"	"	40 "	39 "	7 lbs.	" 4 12 0 to Rs. 4 14 0
"	"	40 "	39 "	8½ lbs.	" 5 8 0 to " 5 9 0
"	Printers	26 "	30 "	3 lbs.	" 2 5 0 to " 2 5 3
"	Jaconets	40 "	20 "	2½ lbs.	" 2 1 9 to Rs. 2 2 0
"	Mad'polams	32 "	24 "	3 lbs.	" 2 2 0 to " 2 2 6

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

400 pieces White Crambries	45 inch	12 yds.	...	Rs. 2 15 0
400 "	"	"	45 "	12 " ... " 3 3 0
400 "	"	"	45 "	12 " ... " 3 7 0
400 "	"	"	45 "	12 " ... " 3 11 0
450 pairs Grey Dhoties	45	"	10 "	... " 2 4 0

COTTON.

25 Candies Old Dhollerah ... at Rs. 20

50 " " " ... at Rs. 202

METALS.

400 cwts. Yellow Metal Braziers ... at Rs. 44

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—27TH SEPTEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 26th September, 1-8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours and 38 minutes.

Via Turkey, 25th September, 9-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 36 hours 12 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 27th September, 12 noon, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 22 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 26th September, 1-8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 5-8 minutes.

Via Turkey, 26th September, 3-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 33 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 27th September, 10-11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 16 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 26th September, 6-26 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 27th September, 3-15 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 22 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 26th to 8 P.M. of the 27th September is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 48	0 4
" Galle	9 11	8 5
" Kurrachee	4 20	0 4
" Madras	2 1	0 20

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 27th September, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 27th September, 2-16 P.M.; via Turkey, 26th September, 12-40 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 26th September, 3-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Scott, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Nassick.

Pedder, Captain, 8th Regiment, on leave, from England.

Harrison, Lieutenant, 30th Regiment N. I., Jacob's Rifles, on leave, from Poona.

Dampier, Lieutenant, 2-25th Foot, on leave, from Saugor.

Anderson, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Pedder, Captain, 8th Regiment, on leave, to Tanna.

Jackson, Captain, 43rd Bengal N. I., to join, to Calcutta.

Harrison, Lieutenant, 30th Regiment N. I., Jacob's Rifles, from leave, to Jacobabad.

Anderson, Captain, Staff Corps, to join, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Ad utant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 25th September, 1872.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

15th Hussars—Vety. Surg. M. F. Hesley, to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut. H. W. Rooke (E Battery D Brigade) from the 13th Nov. 1872 to 13th Feb. 1873, to England, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Capt. J. R. J. Dewar (unposted) from date of departure to England, Overland, to appear before a medical Board.

83rd Foot—Capt. F. S. F. Stokes, from date of departure to England, per P. and O. steamer, to appear before a medical board.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 23.)

Capt. Herbert Augustus Tierney Nepean, Madras Staff Corps, to act as Asst. Sup. of Police in Vizagapatam during the absence of Capt. Sheffield on leave, or until further orders.

Lieut. Edward Brook Anderson, 2nd Regt. N. I., to act as Asst. Supt. of Police in the Vizagapatam District.

Capt. William Clements Bayley, Acting Asst. Supt. of Police, to act as Supt. of Police, Mad., during the absence of Capt. Gutherie on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Currie, M.D., to act as Coroner of Madras during the absence of Mr. Stanbrough on leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant E. B. Anderson, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 2nd Regt. N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Judicial Dept. for employment in the Police.

Capt. Edward Thomas Ouchterlony, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, during the absence on furlough to Europe, of Capt. A. J. Maclaverty, or until further orders.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Capt. Edward Francis Hunter Armstrong, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major, from the 20th Sept. 1872.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival packet.
United Kingdom ...	Sept. 30 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	Oct. 11 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	" 4 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China ...	" 8 ...	3 P.M. ...	} No after packet.
Australia ...	" 19 ...	3 P.M. ...	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c....	Sept. 30 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 6-30 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Register d Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 6-30 P.M.:—

Monday ...	Sept. 30	Monday ...	Nov. 18
" ...	Oct. 7	" ...	" 25
" ...	" 14	" ...	Dec. 3
" ...	" 21	" ...	" 10
" ...	" 28	" ...	" 17
" ...	Nov. 4	" ...	" 24
" ...	" 11	" ...	" 31

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Monday ... Oct. 8	Tuesday ... Dec. 3	
Tuesday ... " 22	" ... " 17	
" ... Nov. 5	" ... " 31	
" ... " 19	" ... 1873	
	" ... Jan. 1	

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Saturday ... Oct. 19	Saturday ... Nov. 14	
	" ... Dec. 16	

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday ...	Oct. 11	Friday ...	Nov. 22
" ...	" 25	" ...	Dec. 6
" ...	Nov. 8	" ...	" 20

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday ...	Oct. 4	Friday ...	Nov. 15
" ...	" 18	" ...	" 19
" ...	Nov. 1	" ...	Dec. 13

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*) ...	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year ...	*ditto* ...	24	0 0
Three Months ...	*ditto* ...	14	0 0
One Month ...	*ditto* ...	5	0 0
One Week ...	*ditto* ...	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

'BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. E. M. WALTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, has removed from Meadow Street to No. 3, Hummum Street, above Messrs. Thomson and Co.'s, Chemists, and nearly opposite Messrs. Soondy and Co's.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Arrangements have been made by which PASSENGERS and SMALL PACKAGES from Bombay and Stations south of Bhiwlar can be taken across the Damaunugunga and Par Rivers as far as Bulsar.

The Railway Communication north of Bulsar continues interrupted, but the Telegraph has been restored.

No parcel exceeding one maund 28 weight will be received at present for transmission north of Bhiwlar.

The Mail Train Service is suspended and the Mixed Trains only will be run until further notice.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th September 1872.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. V. E.—As you say, every communication to a newspaper should bear a genuine signature or card. People sometimes send domestic occurrences without any such authentication, and it is to call their attention to the necessity of it as a guard against our being hoaxed that we publish the notice you mention.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FLETCHER—In the Fort, Bombay, the wife of Mr. C. T. D. Fletcher, of a daughter.

RUTHERGLEN—September 27th, at Mount Nepean, Malabar Hill, the wife of J. Kerr Rutherglen, of a son.

SHARPIN—September 27th, at the Parsonage, Byculla, the wife of the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M.A., of a son.

SINCLAIR—September 22nd, at Kolapoor, Mrs. Sinclair, of a daughter.

WILCOX—September 26th, at Byculla, the wife of H. R. Wilcox, Esq., C.E., of a daughter, prematurely.

DEATHS.

WATERS—September 26th, at Bombay, P. Waters, late Guard on the Great I. P. R., aged 34 years, much regretted by his friends.

WILCOX—September 24th, at Byculla, Elizabeth Sarah, the wife of H. R. Wilcox, Esq., C.E., aged 34 years and 1 month, leaving a large family to lament her loss.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—September 21st, at Maldah, the wife of F. J. Alexander, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

COOK—September 20th, at Palamcottah, the wife of Assistant Surgeon H. D. Cook, M.B., Madras Medical Service, Acting Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jails, Tinnevelly, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—September 21st, at Chuckrata, the wife of Lieut. P. F. Robertson, 92nd "Gordon Highlanders," of a daughter.

WRIGHT—September 22nd, at Fort Buxar, in Shahabad, Behar, Bengal, the wife of Assistant Surgeon R. Temple Wright, of a son.

DEATHS.

COOKE—September 25th, at Allahabad, of croup, Mabel Kathleen, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cooke, aged 2 years 8½ months.

KEATING—September 23rd, in the Medical College Hospital, the wife of Mr. T. E. Keating, Printer, High Court.

LINDSAY—September 23rd, at Cawnpore, Captain A. Lindsay, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1872.

SOME doubt has been quite gratuitously thrown upon the truth of the statements made in our article of the 23rd instant in regard to the distress which exists in the northern portion of the Ratnagherry Collectorate; but papers which were placed yesterday at the disposal of the Press by Government sufficiently prove that there was not even any exaggeration in our account of the famine in that part of the Presidency. The Government has received a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, in which he "reports "the existence of famine in the Mundungurh "and Khed talookas of the Collectorate of Ratnagherry; states that measures have been "taken to expend a sum of Rs. 6,000 from the "Local Funds Budget on local works; asks for "an additional grant from the provincial funds "for the repairs of the Chiploon and Poladpoor "road; suggests a reappropriation of Rs. 2,000 "from the provision for the road from Khed to "Mundungurh to the road from Mundungurh to "Bankote, and the immediate commencement of "the road from Khed to Mundungurh, for which "plans and estimates are ready — the sum "required, Rs, 13,000, to be advanced by "Government to the Local Funds to be repaid "by instalments of Rs. 3,000 per annum; and "solicits a grant from the Provincial Funds for "the improvement of the road from Khed to "Poladpoor, plans and estimates for which "have been submitted to Government." On the above information, which exactly tallies with that which we have laid before the public, the Government has resolved that the Collector, in consultation with the Executive Engineer, should make the necessary arrangements for importing grain to the area over which the scarcity extends; that the construction of a road from Khed to Mundungurh is immediately to be commenced, in order to find employment for the sufferers; and that the papers should be transferred to the Financial Department for immediate consideration with a view to the sanction of a sum of Rs. 5,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Collector of Ratnagherry, to admit of a charitable distribution of grain for the support of such of the sufferers who are old or infirm and unable to work. They have also decided that the road from Chiploon to Khed and Poladpore should be repaired, and that the Executive Engineer should undertake such repairs as may be sanctioned for the Parpoolee and Phonda Ghauts, or for any road or communication in the locality of the famine in which occupation may be found for a portion of the population near the Ghauts during the next trying month. Rupees 10,000 have been granted in the first instance for the improvement of the road from Chiploon to Khed and Poladpore, which passes through the talookas which are suffering from famine, and payments for labour on the relief works are to be made in grain. It is in affairs of this kind that the Government in India shows to the greatest advantage. The people in the northern part of the Ratnagherry Collectorate are a very active, industrious people, particularly cleanly in their villages and pleasant in their manners, and it is to be hoped that the means which have been taken by Government for providing them with relief may prove sufficient.

AT a recent meeting at Yokohama for the formation of a Japan branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, H. B. M.'s Chargé d'Affaires, who occupied the chair, called attention to the fact that while Great Britain possesses the chief Oriental empire of the present day, yet there exist fewer institutions in England than in any other considerable country in Europe which are especially devoted to the acquisition of Oriental knowledge. Not only in such great capitals as Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, but also in a number of the other principal cities of the continent of Europe there are academies specially designed and adapted for imparting tuition to young men in Oriental languages, but in Great Britain there does not exist one single institution of the kind. Mr. Watson also complained of the apathy which not content with making Englishmen languid cultivators of Eastern languages, prevents them from taking anything but a slight interest in Eastern affairs. As regards the teaching of Oriental languages, England is certainly greatly behind the Continent, and almost any German university presents much greater facilities for obtaining such knowledge than are to be found at either Oxford or Cambridge, and though Professor Max Müller's name alone is sufficient to give a great Sanscrit reputation to Oxford, it must be remembered that he learned his Sanscrit at Bonn as a pupil of the incomparable Lassen, who, we are sorry to learn, no longer adorns that University, but has retired into private life old and blind. There is this, however, to be said in extenuation of the neglect of Oriental languages in Britain, that the men we think ought to learn these languages are given opportunities of doing so in the countries where the languages are spoken. If we have not splendid academies at home for giving instruction in Oriental languages, we at least send out a considerable number of young men every year to learn the Indian vernaculars in India, and Chinese in China, and Japanese in Japan, and we also pay them pretty well for doing so. In the Indian Civil Service and the Chinese and Japanese Consular Services, we provide in a more effectual manner for the study of Oriental languages than we could do by founding more professorships for them at home, or founding institutions to be exclusively devoted to the teaching of them. Still less are we prepared to admit that there is a particularly languid interest in Eastern affairs taken in England. It seems to us that the intelligent public of England takes a very great and catholic interest in Eastern affairs; but life is short, and there must be some selection in choosing our knowledge. The magazines of the day prove that articles on Eastern subjects are as acceptable as articles on any other subject, if only they be up to the mark as regards literary handling. Of course, if a rather stupid man writes a paper or a book upon some Eastern subject with which home readers are almost wholly unacquainted, and forgets that fact, and is himself devoid of reproductive imagination, it is not only certain but it is also right and proper that his attempts at instructing others will be rejected by the cultivated society of Europe. It was a man of this kind who published an exceedingly dry and uninteresting work on which he had devoted the *labour of many years in India, but which came* to be little more than a mere genealogy of certain *Rajpoot princes, and who came back to India boiling* over with astonishment and indignation, and complaining to all his friends that his work had "made no sensation; positively none what-"ever!" Macauley's Indian essays are probably more read than his other ones. Burton and Palgrave's volumes of Arabian Travel are better known in England than the works of any other modern traveller, except Dr. Livingstone. No doubt there are people who do not quite believe in these explorers and are inclined to speak of them somewhat after the fashion of a great French savan whom the late Dr. Norman Macleod met in Paris after his visit to the Holy Land, and who astonished the worthy Scotchman by saying to him—"Vat do you "tink of Moshesh? Have you read his travels? "Don't you tink he vas von great charlatan?" But certainly the subject has not repelled English writers, when treated by such brilliant authors, and the reception given to the writings of Dr. W. W. Hunter is another proof that even India—the horror of booksellers—can be made attractive. An imposing style and great literary capacity are not required in order to make Eastern subjects interesting to the home public, but it is necessary that the writer should have a pretty clear and vivid idea of what he describes, that he should possess some power of reproducing it, and that, to some extent, he should be able to sympathise with his readers and to put himself in their place. Such powers seem to us to involve moral qualities and qualities of disposition quite as much as intellectual powers and they may be possessed by those who have had little or no literary training. Indeed, without such qualifications as a basis, it seems to us that mere literary training and skill only serve to make a writer more useless and offensive. Many books on India, both of a grave and of a light character, have been heartily welcomed in England. China and Japan also are not at all regarded as uninteresting subjects, and there even seems to be an excessive inclination in the English magazines, and especially in the *Cornhill*, to publish rubbishy articles regarding these countries. On the whole we think Mr. Watson might have been better employed than in defaming the country which has pitchforked him into the important position of its Chargé d'Affaires in Japan. Perhaps if he had chosen his own appointment as a subject on which to prelect, it might have afforded more legitimate grounds on which to criticise and censure his country.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 26TH SEPT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed improving.

Fair Dhollera, 6¾d.

The Manchester market has been steadier.

The Rate of England Returns, for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ...	£10,375,000,	Dec. £	259,000
Bills Discounted ...	£24,000,000,	Inc.	£1,000,000
Bullion ...	£21,750,000,	Dec. £	375,000

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 4½ per cent.

Consols 92½.

DURING the week of the Viceroy's stay in Bombay, in November next, we shall have a large number of Indian celebrities amongst us. We may expect the Maharajahs Sc

finding a bag of powder in the apartments, mistook it for black sand, and filled all the *cracheirs* with it, so delighted was he with the gloss of the mischievous granules. The decision at the various race meetings held last week have thrown no light on the fast approaching St. Leger, but at Reading it was reported that Wellingtonia had won a good trial in gallant style, and he immediately was backed freely at seven to one. Drummond and Prince Charlie are still, however, better favorites than the Fyfield horse, and as the whole country has been visited by a heavy storm the ground at Newmarket is now good going, and I think Joseph Dawson will succeed in his difficult task—the most difficult task that clever trainer has ever had set him—of bringing the great slashing roarer quite fit to the post. The Prince gave his tutors such a "dressing" last Monday in a two-mile gallop that I feel almost certain he must win. To see a roarer win this great race will be to set the horse doctors' creed at defiance. Gladiolus will run very forward and be about winning, and second honors should lie between him and Wellingtonia. The Richmond pair, Khedive and King Lud, are comparatively friendless in spite of the excellent public form of the former and the very decided opinion Sim Templeman has given in his favour. Vanderdecken's hurried preparation has upset his temper, and he does the long and fast work his trainer exacts from him with anything but a good grace. Woolwick is reported to have failed in a home examination last Sunday, and little Almoner has been struck out. The "ragged lot" in which I include Helmet, President, Louise Victoria, Xanthus, Madge Wildfire, Lord Gough, Intrepid, Vanish, Lighthouse, Prodigal, Patriarch, Alava, Yorkshire, Relish and others, ought not to have even a remote chance. When all is over I think the telegraph board will say—Prince Charlie 1, Gladiolus 2, Wellingtonia 3; but you will have had the actual result of the race telegraphed to you a fortnight before this "copy" will reach the printer's hands. Now I am going to take a long leap into the dark and give you three horses for a Derby of 1873, and those who get on them now will not, I think, find it difficult to hedge their money before the race. Though not one of these colts has yet appeared in the betting or in public they are of such superlatively high class that they must each short prices. They are Lord Aylesford's best, the Baron Lion and Chandos, and in one of these you will find a second Gladiateur. Print their names in capitals, so that there may be no mistake about the "tip." The Warwick meeting has possessed little interest from a racing point of view, if we except some heavy wagering on Gladiolus for the St. Leger, of whom I wrote on the 12th July, when he was at long odds:—"Gladiolus has always been a great favorite of mine, and if I could ascertain the truth as to his staying powers, he should be my St. Leger selection." The Duke of Hamilton won the Castle Park Stakes with Sir John, another of those speedy Oxfords, not backed for a shilling, beating the favorite Glowworm, who blundered as they crossed the road and lost ground by three parts of a length. That indomitable stayer, Indian Ocean, credited Lord Berkeley Paget with the Leamington Stakes after a very severe race, thanks to the Boy and Manille, who made the pace a cracker all the way. Balquhidar, or Blair Athol won the Woodcote Stakes very cleverly.

BOMBAY.

Accident.—On Thursday a Goanese toddy-drawer fell from a tree in the oart of Nana Sunkersett, and was much hurt. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Cholera.—A Hindoo woman named Wanree, residing in Moozawar Pacondy Street, Mazagon, was attacked with cholera on Thursday. The police gave her some cholera mixture.

A Tragedy at Ahmednugger.—We hear of a horrible tragedy having occurred at Ahmednugger, namely, the murder, by a man of the Royal Artillery, of his wife. We await particulars.

A Pickpocket.—A Maratha by name Rowjee Jugoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a rupee from the pocket of one Dullub Jeevan, and was sentenced to receive eight stripes.

Locusts near Limree.—A correspondent of the *Jami-Jamshed* states that young locusts have appeared near Limree in Jhalawar. Though these noxious insects have not committed much destruction of the crops, fears are entertained of their being more injurious hereafter.

Educational.—The Director of Public Instruction has recently issued an order to the effect that the English language should not be taught in any vernacular schools unless fifteen rupees a month are contributed by the inhabitants of the village or town in which the school is situated.

A Case for the Sessions.—Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, yesterday committed one Mahadoo Cannoo for trial at the ensuing criminal sessions of the High Court on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of certain ornaments, valued at Rs. 517, belonging to Luxmee, woman.

Theft.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court a Mussulman named Mahomed Yesoof was brought up on remand and charged with stealing two glasses belonging to the P. and O. Company, and was on conviction sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to three weeks' imprisonment.

Damaged Rice.—Mr. C. P. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, yesterday appeared before the Senior Magistrate and obtained a warrant for the seizure of several damaged bags of bajree, rice, and grain at the Musjid Bunder, and a quantity of damaged grain and bajree on board of some prows in the harbour.

A Municipal Case.—In the Fort Police Court on Thursday, before the Senior Magistrate, a man named Goma Babajee was charged with not complying with an order to clean, clear, and put in a proper state his house. He was fined five rupees for the offence, and was ordered to pay five rupees every day till the nuisance ceased.

Death from Drowning.—A Coroner's jury was empanelled on Thursday at Hasalee Road, Mahim, concerning the death of a girl, aged about eight years, named Doorgee, who accidentally fell into a well while drawing water, and was drowned. The jury found that the girl's death was caused by her having been accidentally drowned in a well.

Drowned in a Tank.—Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Nawab Tank Road, Mazagon, touching the death of a Maratha named Doulutbia Dhackoo, a labourer employed in the Viegas Patent Slip Company. The jury returned a verdict that the man's death was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the Nawab Tank.

Programme of Music to be played by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., at the bandstand this evening:—

March	Habt Acht	Gung'l.
Quadrille	Pretty Bird	Coote.
Caprice		Hezecle.
Waltz	Deutch Leider	Zichrer.
Selection	Ernani	Verdi.
Galop	Madcap	Relle.

Translation of the New Evidence Act.—A native paper condemns the recently executed official Marathi translation of the New Evidence Act as extremely bad. The writer recommends that the whole present edition of the translation should be sold as waste-paper, and a new edition of it, properly and thoroughly revised by a competent person, should be published for the use of the public, if the translation is meant to be understood by and be useful to pure vernacular readers.

The Jumboosheb Mahajun Case.—We mentioned the other day that Mr. Pratt, the Assistant Magistrate at Broach, was engaged in the investigation of a case in which the inspector of police at Jumboosur prosecuted certain Banians of that place for creating disturbance and resisting the police while in the execution of their duties. We now learn that, after a careful investigation of the case, the magistrate convicted the prisoners and sentenced each of them to two months' regorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, or in default to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for fifteen days.

The New Gymnasium which has been recently completed, we learn, cost Government upwards of Rs. 33,000. It is certainly a pretty building, and Mr. Burjorjee Bomanjee, the contractor, deserves special mention for the very creditable manner in which he has completed his contract.—*Deccan Herald.*

Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition.—The annual exhibition of articles contributed by the military here stationed will be opened on Monday next at four o'clock in the afternoon. There is a very good collection this year of useful and ornamental articles, and the room has been nicely arranged.—*Poona Observer*, Sept. 26.

The Mhow Barracks.—The upper-storied barracks which were to be built at Mhow have been abandoned by Government, and the lucky contractor who had taken the contract from the Engineer's Department at that station has, we hear, received fifty thousand rupees as compensation from the Sirkar.—*Ibid.*

We regret to state that Mr. J. E. Oliphant, our worthy Collector, was kicked by a Deccanee-bred horse at the Horse Show on Monday evening last, by which one of his feet was injured; luckily no severe injury was done. We are very glad to state that he is doing well, and we hope to see him in a few days fully recovered. He has taken great pains to bring the Horse Show to perfection.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—28th September.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

SUMMARY SUIT.

513-72—Dallas and Lynch—Charles Raymond Pelly and others v. Doongersey Gopejee—No appearance.

LONG CAUSE.

90-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Coosina Curmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.)

Matter for hearing and final disposal.

In the matter of Bombay and Kattywar Financial Association—Aga Alli Akbar, contributory. Hajee Abboo Bebance, claimant.

For hearing of Petition under Act 28 of 1866.

Dallas and Lynch—Jeronimo deAzevido and another, petitioner

SHORT CAUSE.

435-72—Dallas and Lynch—James Flynn v. Ardaseer Dadabhoy—Prescott and Winter. Fixed especially.

LONG CAUSES.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogurchund Sewdass and another v. Heralall Shigramjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

65-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Cumalsey Premjee v. Tullockchund Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.

104-71—Tyabjee—Vithal Mooljee and another v. Govindrao Hirjee and others—Leathes and Crawford.

4-72-72—Dr. Dallas for pauper, Suttaybhamabai, widow, v. Ba Namoon, widow.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY: St. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS.—29th Sept.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 210 and 346.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Anthem—I will lift up mine eyes.
Hymns 15 and 320.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 299.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 198, 317 and 342.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and second Celebration of Holy Communion (choral). Hymns 321, 252 and 346.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 303, 254 and 174.
The offertory as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, with Litany and Sermon. Hymns 254 and 252.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 253, 252, and 18.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service—Psalm 100. Hymns 260 and 455.
6 P.M.—Evening Service—Psalm 30. Hymns 149 and 83.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service. (For children.)
Psalm 23, (Tune, New St. Ann—No. 122.)
Hymn 113, (Tune, Missionary Hymn—No. 246.)
Hymn 184, (Tune, Morning Light—No. 253.)
Anthem—"Saviour, hear our Pleading."
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Paraphrase 66, (Tune, St. Asaph—No. 185.)
Hymn 134, (Tune, Innocents—No. 285.)
Hymn 124, (Tune, Yorkshire—No. 376.)
Anthem—"Holiest, breathe an evening blessing."
Collections for church expenses.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 A.M.—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6 P.M.—At No. 38, Byculla, opposite Treacher and Company's premises, west side.
The Rev. Mr. Stephen will preach at Byculla.

HARBOUR AND PARELL.

No Service in Bombay Harbour in consequence of the absence of the Harbour Chaplain on duty at Tanna.
Divine Service at Reading Room, Parell, 6 P.M., Madras Time.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Bertram Rigby, 1,293 tons, Captain N. W. Rutter, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. Melvill, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. E. Nicholson, Mr. Abdool Nubee, Mr. J. H. Riebe, Assistant Apothecary and Mrs. Barretto, Captain Anderson; and thirty-two deck passengers for different ports.

The Barque Futtay Raymon, 436 tons, Nacoda, arrived on the 26th instant from Jeddah (August 17th), with the following cargo:—From Jeddah—213 packages gum, 134 packages almonds, 2 packages elephant teeth, 5 packages merchandise, and one bundle piecegoods. From Hoodooda—223 packages coffee, 20 packages senna leaves, 3 packages sunklies, 144 packages specie, 3 packages uttar of roses, and about 9,500 Indian maunds salt will be carried in same bottom for Calcutta. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Shaik Mahomed A. Lutiff.

The ship Countess of Elgin, 713 tons, Nacoda, arrived on the 26th instant from Jeddah (August 17) with the following cargo:—21 packages specie, 127 packages gum, 46 packages merchandise, 1 package hides, 8 packages almonds, 10 empty casks, 1 package rope, 5 bundles elephant teeth, 6 packages old brass, 18 chains, 3 anchors, 3 rudders, 18 casks iron, 66 brass sheets, 11 bundles goat hair, 21 packages cotton, 50 packages senna leaves, 150 packages sajeekhar, and 13,400 cantars salt will be carried in the same bottom for Calcutta. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Shaik Mahomed A. Lutiff.

The Austrian Lloyd's Co.'s s.s. Oreste, 561 tons, Captain S. Marinovich, arrived on the 26th instant from Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal with the following cargo:—From Trieste—41 cases cotton goods, 65 cases colours, 7 cases glassware, 1 case drugs, 1 case aloes, 1 case shoes, 14 cases beer, 5 cases iron thread, 11 cases metal thread, 2 cases matches, 2 cases silkware, 12 bales turkey red twist, 28 cases paper, 1 case wine, 1 case woollenware, 2 cases manufactured goods, 3 packages wearing apparel, 67 cases and 11 barrels glass beads, 1 case toys, 1 case paint brushes, 1 case silverware, 1 case books and sundries. From Suez—6 bales goods. From Constantinople—1 case books, 1 case oil of roses, and 1 group gold. There are 120 packages consisting of cotton goods, paper, glassware, hardware, &c., transhipment cargo for the Persian Gulf and other ports. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. A. C. Gumpert & Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Waters. Time.	Height.	Sept.—Oct.	Low Water. Time.	Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
9 6 m	3 3	Saturday..... 28	2 1 m	3 0
9 5 a	1 7		3 25 a	1 8
9 53 m	3 11	Sunday 29	3 11 m	3 5
9 56 a	2 8		4 7 a	2 9
10 24 m	4 8	Monday..... 30	3 59 m	4 1
10 53 a	3 8		4 38 a	3 10
10 51 m	5 1	Tuesday..... 1	4 35 m	4 7
11 4 a	4 8		5 1 a	4 10
11 18 m	5 6	Wednesday ... 2	5 10 m	5 0
11 39 a	5 7		5 28 a	5 9
11 44 m	5 10	Thursday 3	5 41 m	5 4
.....	.....		5 55 a	6 6
0 8 m	6 2	Friday 4	6 10 m	5 5
0 8 a	5 11		6 22 a	7 1

Moon—New 2nd, 8h. 21m. P.M.

THE PARSEE DIVORCE ACT.

The *Bombay Summachar*, in noticing the decision lately given by the Parsee Matrimonial Court in the case of Ardashir Jehanghir vs. his wife Awabace, speculates upon the probable consequences resulting from the interpretation put by the Hon. Judges upon clause 36 of the Parsee Matrimonial Court. It was decided that Awabace, having once refused to return to her husband's house, should be sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment under the Act. The imprisonment having been suffered, the Court has no authority to make a second order to make her return to her husband, and, even if another order was made and was not obeyed, the Act does not sanction further punishment. "According to this interpretation," says the writer, "a wife or husband who has once suffered this imprisonment may with impunity whistle at the discomfiture of his or her injured partner. The injured party will have often to spend a single life for, under the Act, he or she cannot obtain a divorce and permission to remarry from the Court, unless for other causes. This state of the law has produced a commotion among the Parsees. If the decision given by the Hon. Judges be final, it is necessary that the punishment awardable to the audacious wife or husband who refuses to obey the order of the Court to restore conjugal rights to her or his partner should be made more effectual than it is."

THE CYCLONE IN EASTERN BENGAL.

The Cyclone, the western edge of which passed over Calcutta on the morning of the 20th, appears to have been severely felt to the east of Jenida. A correspondent, who was in a boat at Tikori, about ten miles to the S. E. of that place, describes it as fully equal in severity to that of the 1st November 1867. Houses were everywhere in ruins. The wind is said to have veered from N. E. through E. and S. to S.W., and to have blown with greatest force from the S. E. and S. Tikori must, it seems, have been to the east of the centre.—*Englishman.*

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from Wednesday's "*Bombay Gazette.*")

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy said there was nothing to show that it would be illegal to do so.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The object of this section was to prevent the Town Council from meddling with the letting of contracts and so forth.

His Excellency the Governor—But what is to prevent the Commissioner from carrying out very heavy works without a contract at all?

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—How can he pay the persons he employs unless he gets the consent of the Town Council to the outlay?

His Excellency the Governor—I suppose that if the work is in the budget he must get the money.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—If the expenditure be sanctioned why should he not be allowed to do the work in the way he might consider to be the best and cheapest in the end?

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy thought it would be a mistake to tie up the hands of the Commissioner too much, because it would limit his usefulness.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—One Municipal Commissioner already thought he had better make his powers a pretext for a future drainage scheme.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—That was a totally different affair. The drainage scheme was not in that Commissioner's Budget, I believe.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell remarked that the Commissioner had certainly to report all contracts above Rs. 5,000, but supposing a work had been budgetted for Rs. 50,000 the Commissioner might even then do as he pleased by letting out the work in fifty contracts.

His Excellency the Governor thought the Commissioner was being offered a very great temptation to work departmentally.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew said the sections relating to contracts were based upon the principle that everything the Commissioner undertook, involving a cost over Rs. 2,000 should be brought before the Town Council; and if that were not the meaning of the Act there was no use in having a Town Council. He considered that nothing could be more clear than section fifty-five, the spirit of which was that instead of the Commissioner working departmentally he should have the benefit of the prices to be obtained from the competition of one contractor with another. He wondered how any man could practically do any work without entering into a contract?

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy said that evidently the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General was using "contracting" in the same sense as "purchasing."

The Hon. Mr. Forbes remarked that he believed the most expensive department in the Municipality was the Conservancy department, and it was worked departmentally.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker thought that according to the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General's interpretation of the term "contract," if one man were to agree to pay another monthly wages it might be held to be a contract. There was doubtless some ambiguity in the use of the word "contract," and in this way he could understand there was some ground for the learned gentleman's argument. He (Mr. Tucker) did not consider that the word "contract" as used in the bill, could be construed as including purchases for ready money and the regular payment of monthly wages.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew said he believed that the present clauses had been introduced because it was found that the Commissioner was not sufficiently tied down by the old Act, if it did, at all events the Justices could not keep him sufficiently in hand. Such a state of matters would now be prevented, he believed, because the Town Council were to be placed in the same building with the Commissioner, and, so to speak, he would be continually in their presence and under their supervision.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy remarked that the recent unfortunate state of matters was not due so much to the fault of the Justices as to the Controller, who always worked in the same building as the Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker pointed out that the words of the clause did not render it imperative for the Commissioner to enter into contracts, the expression simply being "the Commissioner may," &c. He could not but think that it would be wisest to leave full discretion in this matter in the hands of the Commissioner, who for his own sake would do nothing departmentally unless he were sure of that being the best course.

Clause fifty-five was agreed to, and stands part of the bill.

Clause fifty-six was agreed to, and stands part of the bill.

Clause fifty-seven was agreed to, and stands part of the bill.

Clause fifty-eight was agreed to, and stands part of the bill.

Clause fifty-nine was agreed to, and stands part of the bill.

Clause sixty was agreed to, and stands part of the bill.

Clause sixty-one was agreed to, and stands part of the bill.

Clause sixty-two was agreed to, and stands part of the bill.

Clause sixty-three was agreed to, and stands part of the bill.

Clause sixty-four was agreed to, and stands part of the bill.

Clause sixty-five was agreed to, and stands part of the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen moved that the word "special," in line 3 of clause 2 of section fourteen, be omitted. In view of the distress which prevails in Bombay, in consequence of the weight of taxation upon one class of property, the Bench of Justices had recently exercised a wise discretion in not imposing the maximum police rate of three per cent. The deficiency in the income from the police rate, as also in the lighting rate, was made up by contribution from the municipal fund. Now, if the Corporation could devise means whereby these contributions should continue to be made, he could not see why the Legislature should interfere in the way suggested by the use of this word "special," and he therefore begged to move that that word should be omitted, and also that clause three, relating to the supplementary rate, should be similarly dealt with.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that the hon. gentleman's object would not be met if "special" were deleted, and that he would require to strike out the whole of the words relating to rates payable by occupiers if he wished to accomplish what he wanted.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew said this clause was not one that had any mandatory force, the language used being simply descriptive.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Would it not prevent the Town Council from making contributions from one fund to make up the ascertained deficiencies?

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew—I think that the proper clause on which to move your amendment is the one relating to the police rate, and if you succeed in carrying any modifications or amendments upon that clause you may go back and modify or amend to the same extent the present clause to make it correspond with the clauses subsequently altered.

The clause was passed, subject to future revision.

Clause sixty-seven was agreed to, and stands part of the bill.

Clause sixty-eight was agreed to, and stands part of the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said, with reference to clause sixty-nine, that he thought the position of the house owners in Bombay deserved careful consideration by the Council. Undoubtedly there was considerable pressure upon the owners of this descriptions of property now, because, the supply of houses being greater than the demand, the house owners could not in the present state of affairs increase their rents and throw a part of their burdens upon their tenants as they were able to do and would be able to do when the demand for houses was greater. Mr. Knight, although he was in the habit of indulging in extreme views, had frequently pointed out in his paper the hardship to which the house owning interest was now subject, and he was right to a certain extent. If it were not for this state of things so many distress warrants would not require to be issued. He (the speaker) did not believe that the house rate would ever be raised beyond the maximum rate stated in this section, and he thought this figure might be reduced.

His Excellency the Governor—The Hon. Mr. Mungaldas has given notice of a motion on this point, and suppose that we adopt his wish and substitute 7½ per cent. for the maximum of 10?

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I should like to hear what the mercantile members of the Council have to say upon the point first. It is a matter of considerable importance, as the value of house property will increase with every improvement of the city, and the present depreciation in this description of property is only temporary.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—At one time the owners had to pay only 7 per cent., but now they have to pay much more, because, in addition to house rates, they have to pay all the other rates. It is hardly fair that 8,000 people in Bombay should be made to pay for the water used by the whole of the population. There are 8,000 connections in Bombay, and the persons who have made these connection, alone have to pay for water, while any person may go to the public wells and draw for nothing.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said that if the water were brought by bheestie to any house still a certain sum would have to be paid.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft thought it perfectly fair that those who had connections to their houses should be made to pay.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen thought it was scarcely fair that water should be allowed for nothing to all persons who employed bheesties, while those who had connections had to pay 5 per cent.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes considered that the maintenance of a high maximum rate which would never be imposed by the Corporation would be injurious to house property.

His Excellency the Governor thought the Council were in favour of making the maximum rate 7½ per cent.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft said he could not see why there should be any alteration in the maximum now fixed.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker thought it would be better to keep to whole numbers in settling the rate, and suggested 8 per cent. as a reasonable maximum.

"Ten" in line 17 of clause sixty-nine was altered to "eight," and the clause as amended stands part of the bill.

Clause seventy was agreed to, and stands part of the bill.

Clause seventy-two was agreed to, and stands part of the bill.

Clause seventy-three was passed, and stands part of the bill.

Clause seventy-four was agreed to, and stands part of the bill.

Clause seventy-five was agreed to, and stands part of the bill.

His Excellency the Governor—The Hon. Mr. Mungaldas has given notice of a motion that the proviso at the end of section seventy-six be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said the liability of the owner of a flat or suite of apartments on one floor, if only a portion were occupied, required to be declared, and if the Hon. Mr. Mungaldas's proposition were agreed to the door would be opened for all manner of evasions.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew thought that there ought to be some amendment of the clause, because, according to Mr. Mungaldas, it would work very oppressively.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen mentioned the hardship that would accrue as regards chawls, a line of which might be regarded as one flat. These lines of chawls were let in single rooms, and if one out of fifty were let the owner would have to pay for the whole fifty.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker did not consider that the language of the sections applied to chawls, which were lodging houses let out as single rooms. In England he believed that lodging house-keepers obtained no remission of rates in consequence of the non-occupation of some of these rooms.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew said the clause was meant to apply to buildings that could be let in parts, and he could not see why separate sets of apartments should not be regarded as separate tenements for the purposes of rating. However, rather than permit any mistake upon the subject, he would prefer to see the clause altered so as only to make a man liable for the part let.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Strictly speaking, I do not think "chawls" would come under the term "flats," which is a Scotch word, signifying a set of apartments on a floor occupied as a separate domicle. It seems right that these separate tenements should be treated as distinct houses.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Under the present system all chawls are entered in the municipal books as one house.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—And so they are, strictly speaking. They are lodging houses let out in single rooms.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—And where one or two rooms are let, the whole buildings have to be paid for.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I apprehend that this is the ordinary way of assessing lodging houses: in other parts of the world rates are levied upon the whole house, no matter whether or not the owner or principal occupant has been successful in letting all the rooms out to lodgers.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Then if you do that, the owners of these chawls will insist upon all their rooms being treated as separate tenements.

His Excellency the Governor—The word "flat" ist apparently inapplicable to these chawls, and I think we might allow the matter to remain in abeyance until we get more definite explanations from the Municipal Commissioner as to the existing practice.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Mr. Peile should also be asked whether, if there are ten or a dozen godowns in one building, they ought all to be assessed in one lump, and if one be let the full rate should be paid.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I agree with His Excellency that perhaps we had better defer consideration of this point until we get more explicit information from Mr. Peile. Personally, I think that the owners of lodging houses let in single rooms just as chawls should be rated on the whole house, whether it be fully occupied or not, and that chambers or sets of apartments which form separate domiciles or offices for business purposes should be treated as they are in this section as separate tenements. This distinction will be, I believe, in accordance with the ordinary usage in such matters. However, I have no certain knowledge on this point. If this mode of rating operate prejudicially in the case of chawls, it may have the effect of diminishing that kind of building which would be no disadvantage. I shall write to Mr. Peile, and ask for further information on the working of the existing law.

Consideration of clause 76 was reserved.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen, regarding section 77, said—Before the introduction of Municipal Act II. of 1865, Government paid Rs. 13,000 per annum as municipal tax on their buildings. I find the select-committee composed of the Hon. W. R. Cassels, the Hon. W. K. Mansfield, the Hon. W. E. Frere, the Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett, the Hon. M. H. Scott—in their report, dated 12th January 1865, on Act II. of that year, said—"Your committee have omitted the section which, in consideration of the annual payment of Rs. 13,000, exempts buildings owned by Government from house assessment. As no Government buildings (not even Government House in Calcutta) are exempt from this tax, the committee cannot see any reason why different system should be adopted in Bombay. The reasons stated in the Government resolution already quoted, for the introduction of a uniform principle in regard to the maintenance of police, appear to apply quite as strongly to the system of house assessment. Your committee, therefore, propose that Government buildings be assessed in the same manner as private property." Notwithstanding this expression of opinion by the select committee when the bill was considered in detail, section XLIX. was inserted, expressly exempting Government buildings from such assessment. In spite of this exemption, however—thanks to the subsequent persevering efforts of the Bombay Government—the Government of India yielded to its representations and permitted the payment to the Municipality of house, police, and lighting rate on a fixed valuation of the Government buildings of Rs. 5 lacs—which gives the Municipality at present an income of Rs. 50,000 per annum,—which is liable of course to increase or decrease according to the rates fixed for recovery from the general public in each year. This concession merely placed Bombay on an equality with Calcutta, the Municipality of which city levies *all* these rates on Government buildings, and receives, in addition, from Government, one-fourth the cost of the Calcutta police. I find, also, that when in 1868 the Madras Government referred for orders the question relative to the provision of funds to meet the municipal tax on military buildings, the Government of India passed the charge by a Government Resolution, Military Department, No. 3967 of 13th June 1868, "As an expenditure of the Civil Department," and ruled "that the payment was to be made" on a certificate from "the Public Works Department that the assessment is upon a reasonable valuation of the buildings." I may be permitted to add that the committe appointed by Government in January last, and of which Major-General Marriott was president, for the purpose of amending and consolidating the existing Municipal Acts and of submitting a draft of all those portions needing revision, noticed this particular point among others and dwelt upon the "practical injustice" of exempting Government lands and buildings from the operation of Act II. of 1865. Their words were these:—Para. 28—"We cannot perceive on what reasonable principle Government buildings are exempt from municipal rates. The only argument in favour of such exemption with which we are acquainted is contained in a resolution of Government in the Public Works Department, No. 275 of 12th August 1871, in which it is argued that rating Government property is equivalent to making revenue rateable, and that it would, consequently, be equivalent to giving the Corporation of Bombay the power of taxing the general public throughout India for local municipal purposes. We fail to perceive why the general public, occupying buildings in Bombay by its representatives in the Government, should not be taxed, like other occupants of buildings, by the Corporation. "It must be remembered that the Government compounded for the rates up to the year 1865; and the practical injustice, as it seems to us, of this exemption, introduced by Act II. of 1865, is greatly enhanced by the fact that since that Act came into force the amount of property within Bombay owned by the Government has been enormously increased, and the Government contribution to the police has been withdrawn." I feel that any words I can give expression to cannot put the case more forcibly than General Marriott's committee have done in the para. I have quoted from their report. When the community of Bombay seek to be placed on the same footing as Calcutta and Madras, the principle that the Indian ratepayer should not be taxed for local purposes assumes merely a sentimental aspect. Our contention is that if the Indian ratepayer chooses to go out of his way and acquire landed property in Bombay we do not see why he should derive the benefits of all local conveniences and improvements without paying his fair share of municipal taxation. The Indian ratepayer positively took advantage of the mania which seized us all in 1864 and sold land to us for the sum of about 71 lacs which perhaps was not worth 20, and now that the land has depreciated in value seeks to repurchase as much as his resources will allow. If such principle is maintained the loss to the Municipality will be very great, since Government have lately purchased extensive properties on the island, the income hitherto derived from which will be entirely lost to the Municipality. I would instance the property on Malabar Hill and Chowpatty for which the Back Bay Company used to pay all rates. The Parell property, acquired for the railway stores, but which I believe the Company do not now require. The Elphinstone Estate, and various other properties too numerous to mention, the acquisition of which by Government, will, if Bombay is to be treated differently from the other presidency towns, subject its Municipality to a very great loss of income. These remarks apply equally to the police and lighting rates, so that if section LXXVII. is carried, the income now derived from Government buildings and lands by means of the police and lighting rates will also be lost to the Municipality. I have already shown that all these rates are paid at Calcutta and Madras; and that notwithstanding that the law *to this day* expressly exempts this Government from such payment, the Government of India has, on the strong representations of the Bombay Government itself, refused to take advantage of the exemption enacted by the law in its favour and placed this city on a footing of equality with the sister, presidencies in this respect, by paying retrospectively, from 1st July 1865, the house, police, and lighting rates on the assessed value of the Government buildings, viz., 5 lacs. I am therefore surprised that it is now proposed to re-enact a measure, the injustice of which is clearly acknowledged by the action of Government itself, and which at this moment, by such action, is rendered a dead letter. For these reasons, therefore, I must strongly object to that part of this section which seeks to exempt "buildings and lands owned by Government" from house rate, and as a natural consequence from police and lighting rates also. In dealing with this subject it will not, I trust, be considered irrelevant for me to bring to the notice of your Excellency that the claims of the Bombay Municipality have not at all times met with generous consideration from Government. For instance, when the income-tax was first imposed in 1860 the rate fixed was three per cent. for imperial purposes and one per cent. for local reproductive works. The rates were altered by subsequent enactments; but there is the notable fact, that while the Calcutta Municipality received a contribution from the produce of the income-tax of *ten* lacs of rupees, the Bombay Municipality did not receive a pie; although, in consequence of our collections being much larger, the proportion that should have fallen to our lot was about 16½ lacs! There is another instance to which I cannot forbear asking your Excellency's attention, and that is the question of police expenditure. Before Act II. of 1865 came into force the Bombay Municipality contributed Rs. 81,600 only towards this object; from the 1st January 1866 the entire cost, viz. rupees four lacs per annum, was imposed upon it; but in November 1866 the local Government wrote an earnest appeal to the Government of India, and it is so pithy that I cannot do better than read a portion of it:—"The city of Bombay has been paying since the 1st January last for the whole of the police employed in Bombay, with the exceptions of Harbour and Dockyard Police and Government guards, but finding that a similar course has not been followed in Calcutta, the inhabitants of Bombay are beginning to be much dissatisfied, and it is not likely that they will consent to continue to pay when a similar arrangement is not enforced in the other presidency towns." "This Government does not desire any privileges for the Municipality of Bombay that are not given to the other presidencies, but that His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the Government of India will admit the justice of not exacting from the inhabitants of Bombay larger contributions to the imperial revenue than are taken elsewhere. Finally, I am desired to observe that this Government pays nothing in the shape of rates on account of public buildings, and that the only contribution to municipal improvements in Bombay granted from the imperial funds during the year has been a sum of Rs. 25,000." The Government of India then authorized the grant *temporarily*, by Government Resolution No. 31 of 21st January 1868, of a contribution of one quarter, "the gross charges of the Bombay City Police, but the Bombay Government in reply reurged the claims of this city and referred to a correspondence from the Bengal Government of 1866," from which they said—"It is apparent the Government of India pays the whole cost of the Calcutta police, while the inhabitants are not taxed one rupee for this purpose. The Government of India must expect great dissatisfaction to be felt in Bombay at this difference, and it was only by the timely concession made last year that the people of Bombay were content to wait," and they suggested the contribution should continue "until the Calcutta community pay a proportion of their police, when the question as regards Bombay can be reconsidered *and the amount of Government contribution adjusted on the same principle as is approved for Calcutta.*" The Government of India replied—"A police rate is now levied in Calcutta, and the Calcutta and the Bombay Municipality *are exactly on the same footing*, the Government contribution to the former, *in addition to municipal rates on Government buildings, being as follows*: River police, Rs. 26,000, remaining cost of police, Rs. 93,000—Total Rs. 1,19,000." In accordance with these views, the Bombay Municipality received an annual contribution of about a lac of Rupees, being one-fourth of the expenditure of its city police from 1866 until last year, when it was summarily withheld to the no small inconvenience of the Municipality, although, as the Government of India themselves intimated, and as is expressly provided in Section VII. of the Calcutta Police Act of 1867, an imperial contribution is still made by that Government towards such expenditure. The section runs thus:—"VII. The amount of such estimates as may be so passed shall, after deducting therefrom such amount as may from time to time be allowed by the Government from the general revenue towards the maintenance of the said police force, be paid to the said Lieut.-Governor by the Justices out of the annual proceeds of the rate as hereinafter is mentioned. I will content myself by simply adding that since the introduction of Act II. of 1865, to the end of last year, Bombay has contributed the modest sum of Rs. 2,17,98,303 in municipal taxes apart from imperial demands, and that it is burthened with a debt of Rs. 90,12,853, the annual interest and sinking fund on which alone absorbs Rs. 7,03,374 of our income. The total amount contributed by Government during the past seven years is Rs. 7,86,238, or scarcely four per cent of the whole revenue recovered. In the Calcutta Municipal Act there is no such exemption provided for, except for the buildings and l

ed case in Malabar. In 1869 the ratios were more uniform. South Arcot still heads the list, but the steady diminution of this crime in this district year by year *is satisfactory*. In Tanjore, Coimbatore, and North Arcot there has been an increase of 60, 42, and 25 per cent., respectively. In Tanjore successful detection has been accompanied by successful prosecution indicating great care in getting up the cases and caution in arresting; whereas in Tinnevelly the success in detection is entirely marred by the failure to obtain convictions. Bellary shows a high percentage of success in convictions, and was also free from house dacoities. Several of the other districts have also done well. Kurnool shows to least advantage, but there were no house dacoities in that district. The statement further shows that the efforts of the police as regards recovery of property are attended with but scant success. Malabar alone exhibits a high percentage, and this appears to be due, as remarked above, to the recovery of a large amount of property in an undetected case of field dacoity. The Government have noticed that the Acting Inspector-General of Police does not state what notice was taken of the conduct of the Sub-Magistrate and Police Inspector alluded to in paragraph 14 of the report. The Government have desired to be informed what steps were taken by the Magistrate of Tanjore in the matter. There has been a slight decrease in the number of robberies reported, as compared with the previous year, 529 against 534. Of the total number 200 occurred in the three districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, and Salem. Although the percentage of cases successfully detected is higher than in the previous year, 41 per cent. against 38·8, the percentage of convictions obtained has fallen considerably from 60·9 to 45·4. In the matter of highway robberies, Bellary and Cuddapah head the list as in the preceding year with 45 and 28 cases, respectively. The increase in Bellary is considerable, only 25 cases having occurred in 1870. The value of the property lost remains much the same as in the previous year, but there is a slight falling off in the proportion recovered.—*Madras Times.*

THE WATER SUPPLY OF CALCUTTA.

(Englishman.)

It is becoming daily more evident that the water-supply, as at present managed, is wholly inadequate to the service of two-storied houses. Above a very moderate height the water either refuses to flow at all, or, what is perhaps more inconvenient, flows only by fits and starts, and the consequence is, that a large number of the inhabitants of the town have now to pay for water, from which they derive little or no benefit, in addition to the bheestie' wages. The quality of the water is, moreover, very inferior to what it was; and it is evident that there is something wrong with the filters.

It is possible that if the wasteful use of filtered water for the roads were discontinued, the supply would be found sufficient for the second stories of all ordinary houses; but we seem to be further off from this reform than ever. Mr. Hogg's recklessness destroyed the aqueducts, and the price of iron prohibits for the present their replacement by pipes. The new engine will not mend matters, for the filtering tanks cannot pass water enough to supply those now working. Yet it is only a few weeks ago that the Chairman and his supporters were talking of selling our surplus water to the suburbs.

INDIA OFFICE PENSIONS.

India Office pensions appear to be calculated on a scale of liberality which may well excite the envy of officials in this country. The abolition of the Revenue Secretaryship has just led to the necessity of pensioning a number of Assistant Secretaries, Accountants, and Clerks; and, though we have nothing to say against the merits of these gentlemen, we must say that their lines have fallen in very pleasant places. The pensions vary from about two-thirds of full salary to full salary, according to length of service, the lowest being £375 per annum, granted after 14 years' service to the Senior Clerk in the Accountant General's Department, who was in receipt of a salary of £580. One gentleman with a salary of £1,200 gets, after eleven years' service in the Department, a pension of £900 per annum. It is stated in explanation that he had also been nearly fourteen years in the service of the Crown. The Crown, however, appears to contribute nothing towards this magnificent pension.

If these pensions are not more than adequate, we can only say, those granted to officers after long service in India, with all its climatic and social disadvantages, are most lamentably inadequate.—*Englishman.*

KUMAON OVERRUN WITH TIGERS.

A Correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes from Kumaon on the 17th inst.:—

I have another casualty to chronicle by the tigers. A tea-maker belonging to the Gwaldour Estate had gone home for Sunday and was tending his cattle at the grazing, when one of the tigers attacked one of the buffaloes of the herd. The poor tea-maker rushed to drive off the tiger with stones, which certainly had the effect of sending the brute away from the buffalo but only to seize the luckless proprietor, whom it carried into the jungle and there devoured him, only his head having been found. I have heard that two more men have been killed by tigers in this neighbourhood within the last three or four days. The death of the last two may be only report, but about the first there is not a doubt. In fact the whole province seems at the present time to be overrun with tigers, some of whom at least are man-eaters. Perhaps if our esteemed Commissioner had not lavished all his affection on the tea-planters he would bestow a thought or two on those unfortunate zemindars and others whose lives and property are in danger from the four-footed brutes of the forest.

I see that the Madras Government has offered a reward of Rs. 500 for the destruction of a man-eating tiger which has been committing havoc among the hills in the neighbourhood of Coimbatore. Perhaps it might be taken kindly into consideration by the Lieutenant-Governor North-West Provinces to offer something higher than the usual Rs. 10. If it were put as a reward *to teach* the tigers a lesson, of course no school would be required, and this might be considered rather objectionable. I have no doubt that if His Excellency Lord Northbrook were to be made acquainted with the serious state of matters in Kumaon, he would *order* something to be done, as without that there is little likelihood of any action being taken by any one whose duty it is to do so in these parts.

SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—The following facts will, I think, astonish, not only your Mr. Roberts of Calcutta renown, but the whole Municipal Board, if not the Lieutenant-Governor himself.

On the 13th instant, a Mr. H., travelling on urgent and important business from Nurarh to Nowadi, a distance of fifty miles, was detained on the road for over thirty-six hours by the eccentricity of the Chairman of the Municipal Committee of Mudhobani. I must inform you that this *large* and *important city* is about fourteen miles from Nurarh; European resident, *one*, that one Mr. J. Barlow, C. S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sub-Registrar, Chairman of the Municipal Committee, Secretary to the Mutton Club, protector of the poor, &c., &c., learned in law, languages, and indiscretions. "*Peace be unto him*," as the "Soti" Brahmin said when he hit him over the head with a lati.

Mr. H. was astonished, on reaching a planter's house, eight miles beyond Mudhobani, to find that his portmanteaus had not arrived, and more astonished when informed that his clothes, documents, &c., had all been seized by Mr. Barlow personally, and sent to the lock-up. Further enquiries were made, and it seems that Mr. H.'s bearer and the *two* coolies, after walking the fourteen miles, were refreshing themselves with some parched rice at a Bannia's shop in the bazaar of Mahdobani, and naturally the coolies had placed the portmanteaus on the road-side whilst eating. The "Hazur" and Chairman of the Municipal Committee &c., &c., *ad lib.*, happened to be returning on horseback about dusk from a visit to some *select* friends. The "Hazur," seeing what he chose to look upon as an obstruction on the road questioned the coolies as to whose property it was, and got for an answer, "Nurarh ke sahib." Then in a loud and angry voice, with stentorian lungs, he bawled for a "parawallah," and sent the portmanteaus by Mr. H.'s own coolies off to the thanna. One can hardly credit such a thing, but Mr. H. had to go back the following day the eight miles, and was delayed at Mudhobani two hours before he could get his property released. Mr. H.'s bearer the evening before applied for the things to Mr. Barlow, and got for an answer, "I don't know your sahib." How Mr. Barlow could forget himself to say so, I cannot understand, for he is well acquainted personally with Mr. H. and was perfectly aware that the bearer was Mr. H.'s servant. Moreover, a Mr. Hooley, who was at Mudhobani early the next morning, told Mr. Barlow that the portmanteau was Mr. H.'s, but the "Hakim" waxed wroth, and would not listen even to him. The "Hazur" made a lame attempt of getting out of the mess by saying next day to Mr. H. in court, "I really was not aware the property was yours; of course you can have it at once." On Mr. H. applying for stamp-paper to put in a petition for redress, he was told, "I cannot take a petition for redress. I was acting in my municipal capacity, and I was not acting in a magisterial capacity." If this power of oppression be not put down, but allowed to remain, as at present, in the hands of upstart beardless boys, although "competition-wallahs," all I say is, God preserve us! and the sooner Europeans quit the country the better.

Contractor.

Tirhoot, September 16, 1872.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicor Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

IS CANAL IRRIGATION A DEFERTILIZER OF THE SOIL?

At the present time, when Government activity in the construction of canals has taken a new impetus, we shall make no apology for asking the question prefixed to this article, not with the intention of deciding the point from our own sources of information, but in the hope that those who can throw light on the matter will do so. Our correspondent "B.," whose letter appeared in our issue of the 4th September, says—"If canal water, before being brought into contact with the soil, holds in solution less of these useful ingredients (*i. e.*, plant food) than well water, the canal water will rob that soil of the greatest quantity of them. * * * * If the process continue, the soil will be gradually deprived of the whole of such of its elements as can be taken up in solution by water. While the process is going on, the plants grown on the soil irrigated by canal water will be finer than usual, if (as is generally the case) a larger quantity of water is supplied to them than from wells, because they will be enabled to drink in a larger quantity of nourishing food. But when this process has come to an end there will be a total absence of soluble food, with the exception of what may be brought down by the canal water from the distant slopes of the Himalayas. It is a fact that these results have occurred in extensive tracts of land irrigated by canals." The doctrine, as we understand it, amounts in fact to this, that canal water as a rule has far less of the constituents of plant nourishment in it than well water has, that hence the plants draw more upon the soil and exhaust it sooner, and that the more copious supply of canal water, compared with that of well water, the more quickly carries down beyond the reach of plant-roots, the matters on which plants live. The doctrine is not without its difficulties. We should like to know whether it is an ascertained fact that the depth to which the amount of water used in canal irrigation penetrates is sufficient to carry soluble matter beyond the reach of the roots of ordinary irrigated crops. We know that the finest rice is produced year after year on land which is flooded from seed time to harvest, and in which percolation must be as extensive as the nature of the soil will allow. In this instance copious irrigation does not appear to exhaust the soil. —*Pioneer.*

THE MILITARY PEERESS.

Few people on this or the other side of India will fail in recognising the subject of the following sketch, which is extracted from a late number of *Vanity Fair*.

Although it is seven years since her husband left the Bombay Presidency, and two since he relinquished the chief command in the East Indies, the description of "her ladyship," as he used to delight to call her, is so vivid, if somewhat personal, that anybody who was in the slightest degree acquainted with her in India can almost see before him the original of this picture-writing.

The influence she brought to bear in the one great *faux pas* of their joint career in India is very delicately touched on in the phrase that "her energy pushed her husband a little beyond the limits of discretion." With all his strong will he would hardly, however, if unsupported by an Amazon reserve, have had the hardihood to hold on after the very severe back-hander from the head of the British Army, which he had to publish in General Orders. Had he not refused to be insulted, and determined to live the stigma down, where would our last military peer and peeress be to-day? Certainly in mediocrity—probably uncomfortable. That he made an error, no matter how conscious of it he was, he never would acknowledge. All these things are by-gones now, and the ousted officer so long on his personal staff has by some wonderful shuffling of the cards in an Insurance Office become a co-proprietor of a large landed property in Ireland with the handsomest man that has ever been in India; and his stigmatized chief is a peer of the realm! And so jogs the world along!

It would be difficult to find any one who so thoroughly looks and acts any character as the subject of the present sketch. Tall and commanding in figure, authoritative in manner, with the comeliness rather of a grenadier than a woman, she looks like one accustomed both to give and to enforce orders.

The daughter of a well-born country squire, she married a man who at the time he became her husband was scarcely half-way up that military ladder on almost the highest wing of which he is now poised. Nobody could look at her for a moment without admitting that she was a woman destined to rise, and though her husband is a man of talent and energy it is very probable that to her ambition his success is in a great measure due. Had it not been for her irrepressible aspirations and iron will she would probably at this moment have been the wife of either a colonial bank manager or a newspaper editor. His inclinations tended that way, but she, we may be sure, was the ovuse that he ultimately escaped from the allurements of comfortable mediocrity. Her relations with her husband are somewhat peculiar. It is difficult to imagine that they can ever have been lovers, but it is very certain that there never was such true friends. They entertain the strongest regard for each other, and she so thoroughly indentifies herself with him that she is in a chronic state of uncertainty as to whether she does not fill his office. The result is that they are rather a couple of sworn friends than a wedded pair. She is far from being difficient in good, even noble, qualities, but these are all masculine in their nature. One female characteristic only does she possess, and that is an enthusiasm in dislike. Enjoying excellent health, utterly unacquainted with the sensation of nervousness, it would be quite impossible to assign to her any social position which she deemed inconsistent with her pretensions; not that there is the slightest appearance of assumption about her, for she has so long been accustomed to see people yield to her, that she takes the lead, when entitled to do so, as a matter of course. When thrown amongst people of higher social standing than her own, she accepts the position with something of the air of a half-pay colonel, who has lost not the habit but the power of commanding.

She is a great supporter of discipline, and keeps her husband's military circle in excellent order. In fact, no regularly appointed master-of-horse could exercise firmer and more efficient sway than she does. Her orders are short, sharp, and evidently meant to be obeyed, and obeyed they are. That she has been held up to social condemnation simply matters nothing to her. She does not care so much as a small sardine for the acid insinuations of her ill-wishers, and her very indifference is felt to be insulting, and has largely increased the number of her foes. It is an undoubted fact that she was quite free from any previous prejudice against the original cause of the disturbance, but at the same time it is more than suspected that subsequently her energy pushed her husband a little beyond the limits of discretion. She is in habits thoroughly soldier-like, cares not for show, requires few servants, and is perfectly capable of taking either a walk or a journey without escort. Once in the dusk of the evening a private soldier, struck with her eminently military appearance, did seek to lay the homage of his clumsy admiration at her feet, but it was growing dark, and he was drunk, or the man would as soon have tapped the sergeant-major on the back. As it was, he soon felt that he was in the presence of a military superior, and slunk quietly away. She has always kept herself on a level with circumstances, and the marks of this habit still remain. Her husband was at one time in a marching regiment; no grenadier can beat her stride. He was afterwards appointed to the staff; she rides like the most dashing aide-de-camp. In face also she is like a soldier who has seen service, for she looks as if it were long since she had been young, and that it would be still longer before she became old. An English and modern Hellen Macgregor, she, we suspect, in her heart rather despises the extreme civilization of the present age, and would welcome gladly opportunities of displaying heroism. So much of the soldier is there in her bearing that it is a dragoon, not a groom, whom one suspects to see behind her when she rides, and an orderly, not a footman, when she walks.

INDIA AND LONG CREDITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—One of the evils which afflict the Indian trade periodically, nay year by also more or less, is, I think, the long credits which are given by bills drawn at six months' sight.

The avidity and vanity of merchants has perpetuated a system which, necessary though it might be at the time of the East India Company from the altered condition of trade, is now neither safe nor prudent.

The object of a bill of exchange is the transmission of money from one place to another, and it was never intended to degenerate into means for floating imaginary capital sure to vanish on the first commercial tempest.

To the bankers much of this evil must be attributed, and if they will not take warning in time they may depend upon it that with commerce in distress, their profits cannot remain sacred.

With the shorter time now required in the passage of goods and produce to and from India, why should not the period for bills of exchange be equally shortened? The average passage of sailing vessels round the Cape was 100 days; it is now, through the Suez Canal, 45 or less than half. Then let bankers accept no bills drawn to or from India at more than three months' sight, and the India trade will be not only much sounder but more prosperous also. I do not dispute the right of bankers to favour their friends, if they are so inclined, by placing at their disposal any amount they please; but let them not encourage a system which can only end in disaster. I remain, Sir, your ob.d ient servant,

Manchester, Sept. 4. N. M. M.

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

(Times' Special Correspondents.)

THE NORTHERN ARMY.

WILEY, SEPT. 5, Thursday Evening.

Sir Robert Walpole's Head-Quarters are today at Winterbourn Stoke, a village three miles north of the Wiley. Of the disposition of his infantry and of the acts and deeds of their two Generals of Division you will, doubtless, hear from another correspondent. I have to tell you of the doings of General Shute's Division and General Parke's Brigade, which, with the artillery attached to them, are the vanguard of the Northern Army, and still hold the river won by the night march across the downs from Upavon. It is always better to begin a new story of this kind with a little recapitulation, and I had better again remind your readers that the position of the Northern Army extends from Stapleford to Codford, seven miles along the north bank of the Wiley; that the river below Stapleford and above Codford is virtually neutralized, partly by the suppositions of the "general idea," partly by the nature of the country; and that the Southern Army occupies on the south side of the river a similar position to that of the Northern, except that the fords are in Sir Robert Walpole's hands, so that his territory extends to the water's edge, whereas Sir John Michel has no infantry over the crests of *the ridges. Last evening cavalry patrols of the two forces* exchanged shots, and the infantry are forbidden to cross the stream until 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. Cavalry and horse artillery were free to act; so that the armies were fairly face to face, and might begin the campaign at once with their mounted troops. But as there could be no infantry fighting to-day, and as the Cavalry Division of the Northern Army had just done a desperately hard day and night's work, it would perhaps have been the wisest course to have ordered that this should have been a day of entire rest. As it is, the cavalry and artillery of the two forces have been vexing each other to no purpose, the horses have been saddled since morning, and the men have been kept from various camp duties which sadly wanted doing. Early in the day there was some artillery practice. In the afternoon General Shute sent his cavalry across the river, the Southern Horse came down to meet them, and there was a charge in which the Northern regiments are declared to have got the worst of it. All this gave the Duke and the foreign officers something to see, but it was not very much. The course of the campaign was not affected, and tired men and horses fretted to no purpose. The Northern Army was, however, to have at last a visit from that great Head-Quarter Staff and *entourage* which has been glittering so long at Blandford and Salisbury. A gloomy mood has been settling down upon our souls, and even one whole day's shining of the sun has not dispelled it. It has got about among us that it is down in black and white that we are to be beaten, and that by some foregone conclusion we are to be robbed not only of the proper reward of our night march, but of anything else we may achieve. Perhaps we ought still to be filled with the ambition of conquest; perhaps we ought still to feel a victor's gaiety at our hearts, though we knew ourselves predestined to utter defeat. But it is very difficult to turn a soldier into a philosopher, and very difficult for a General to sit down and play his game with care and pains when he suspects the dice are loaded against him. Of course a great deal of this suspicion and disappointment is inevitable in the Autumn Manœuvres. It is impossible to leave two armies free to fight out their battles as they best can in an English county; but at the same time the scheme of operations might, one would think, be so drawn up that it should be susceptible of a double issue. A suspicious selection of camping grounds about Amesbury seems to show that Sir Robert Walpole is doomed to be driven back, and to hearts set upon free quarters at Blandford this is a sore disappointment. The Staff horses were waiting early at the Wiley railway station, and soon after 8 the Duke of Cambridge, General Ellice, Sir R. Airey, and others of the Umpires' staff-wearing on their breasts white rosettes that looked like wedding favours, arrived from Salisbury by special train. The Prince of Wales, in undress Hussar uniform, also came, and a whole crowd of such distinguished horsemen as never before rode down the streets of Wiley made their way to General Shute's Camp at Lamb down. The foreign officers' break had been driven over from Salisbury, and discharged its gorgeous load by another set of saddle horses, and when they rode all together in one cavalcade our visitors made a splendid regiment. The Commander-in-Chief inspected the Cavalry and both his Royal Highness and the foreign officers were pleased with them. The troops stood to their horses as the Duke rode between the lines; every man was as clean and as neat as if fresh from his barrack-room, every horse as well groomed and glossy as if just brought out of the stable, and neither man nor horse seemed much the worse for their 17 hours in the saddle. Lord Aylesbury's Wiltshire Yeomanry came in to saddle while the Duke and Lord Charles Bruce were there, having marched from their place of muster near Warminster. They seem a fine set of men; they wear a neat uniform, silver braided; they carry with them a sort of mounting care filled with riflemen, and are thus both a foot and horse regiment. They know this county well and will be of good service. Lord Charles Bruce, one of our county Commissioners, belongs to them, and his vocation will be gone, for Yeomanry are not likely to commit the sacrilege of riding over turnip fields or crops of barley. It is very evident that General Shute's dash upon Wiley jars with the Head-quarter scheme for the Manœuvres. The Northern Army has too soon got hold of a very strong position, and the Horse-Guards are put out not a little. They have only themselves to thank for it, and these and other hitches are entirely due to the want of clearness and precision in the rules laid down, and to the attempt of the authorities to play a double sort of game. Nearly everything is decided and written and printed, and cut and dried beforehand, but nothing is divulged, and there is an attempt to give a grand appearance of the campaign developing from day to day. It does not and cannot do this. Everyone knows that in camps a battle comes as surely on in its place as a march-past; yet still there is an affectation of secrecy, and that very general ideas themselves are circulated on little bits of paper in the most surreptitious manner. The result is that Generals are constantly doing what they are not wanted to do, but that they have not exactly been told in plain terms not to do. General Shute was not told not to start at 12 o'clock at night, but it was not intended that he should do so. I believe it was intended that the Southern Army should first have the fords, and the great Umpires and authors of the Manœuvres rode about most painfully ill at ease as they perceived what a capital position Sir Robert had got hold of, and how great were the difficulties now in the way of that battle which was to put the invaders this side the Wiley and make the campaign trend away in the direction of Amesbury. There was a longing to order the cavalry to fall back. This was very near being done, and was only prevented by the awkwardness of such a flat confession of foregone conclusion. For some hours all was uncertainty and indecision. General Shute had no orders given to him. His command was in abeyance until some step had been decided upon, and the men and horses of that Division were neither resting nor working. We amused ourselves scanning the opposite hills for the enemy. He was not idling by his horses. We could see signallers at work with their white flags, and presently the pale smoke of a gun showed he had a battery in position. His horse artillery began banging away at the cavalry camp, which could be seen from across the valley, and the tents had to be struck and moved back. Undoubtedly the site was bad, considered with reference to fighting, but undoubtedly also it had not been pitched upon any consideration save that it was a marked camp in the map. Why these matters should not be made clear and precise, and why the Horse Guard's Staff should not either let Generals alone or express its wishes in plain and public authoritative Army Orders published every morning, instead of carrying most mysterious schemes in its bosom, and going about trying to manœuvre matters to suit them, is more than one can tell. No instruction in the art of war can ever come from such a method. The valley of the Wiley consists of meadows with their hedgerows full of trees, which hid the pickets and patrols that kept the bridges of the fords. The enemy could not fire at these, but their guns bore well on the cavalry, and a few real shots would have made wild work with the lines of picketed horses. They were hurriedly withdrawn behind a brow, and Major Smith's battery of Horse Artillery has got into position and lowered the guns across the valley. Presently the enemy determined to gain a nearer ridge, a dark cloud piloted by two moving specks appeared on the exposed slope, divided in two, and swept round to a new position. Our guns fired at them, and the pale smoke and projected flash were pretty for the spectators, but the enemy took no notice of them; and why need he, for they did not hurt him? He took some notice, however, of a Field Battery of 16-pounders belonging to Parke's Brigade which began to enfilade him from the left, for he ceased his fire. The use of these guns was a clear infraction of a clause of the general idea of the Manœuvres, according to which Field Artillery was not to be freed till to-morrow, but no one took any notice and they banged away in the ears of 20 Umpires. Colonel Marshall's patrols reported the enemy at Heytesbury, on our unguarded flank, but it was very well known that there was to be no attack here. Where the attack of to-morrow is to be, and who is to attack, is supposed to be a matter which is left to happen as it may. But I shall be much surprised if the Southerners do not attempt the Wiley at or near Stapleford. This afternoon the Duke told Colonel Baker and General Shute that they might use their Cavlary, if they chose. Such a permission was sure to be regarded as an order, and General Shute sent his regiments and batteries away at a gallop at a very bold expedition across the valley. Colonel Baker came down the slope to meet his foes, and the mass of troops moved slowely up and down hill till they were within charging distance. General Shute's Light Brigade was to the right, the Household Cavalry to the left. The charge was made, and a pretty sight it was as the dark regiments rushed at each other, reining up very much within the prescribed distance of 100 yards. The Umpires came and the Duke decided that Colonel Marshall and Colonel Fiennes must take their regiments back, adjudging that the Heavy Cavalry would have got the worst of an uphill charge, even against light horse, and that the 9th Lancers had been put out of the battle by some guns. This decision was the only one which could be come to under the circumstances of the case, and it seemed a pity that General Shute should have made the rash venture across the valley at all. But the fact is there was a large "gallery" in the field who had been riding all day and seen nothing, and the charge was made more for their amusement than as a piece of scientific warfare.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FOURTH DIVISION, THURSDAY EVENING.

Though the positions of the Head-Quarters and the two Infantry Divisions of the Northern Corps d'Armée are, I believe, as well known to the enemy as to any one here, it is not for me to indicate them. Hostilities are being actually waged at the outposts, and we are on the eve of a great battle. It would, therefore, be contrary to all the rules of warfare for any one with one of the opposing forces to drop a word from which information might be gleaned or confirmed by another. The decision come to yesterday by the military powers that rule both armies is decidedly disadvantageous to the defenders; that any one with the slightest military knowledge may see for himself at a single glance with the map before him. The superior knowledge of the country which the invaders had been enabled to obtain was bad enough, but it was partly overcome by the dashing cavalry movements under General Shute. The bridges and fords on the river Wiley, from Warminster to Steeple Langford, were those which, up to yesterday morning, had not been regarded as neutral, while those from Steeple Langford down to Wilton in the Salisbury direction were neutral. This having been the understanding, Shute accomplished all that any general would have considered necessary, when he made himself master of the former bridges and fords. It was only after the brilliant movement, the river from Steeple Langford to Wilton was declared to be in fighting territory. It at once became necessary to extend our front by more than one half its previous length. *It is believed there has been no vacillation whatever on the* part of Sir Robert Walpole. Whether his plan was a good one is what cannot be known just now; but whatever it was, he alone is responsible for it, and as he is the General commanding, or supposed to be commanding in chief, he ought to have been allowed to carry it out. There is an almost universal impression throughout the Northern Army that in respect to these Manœuvres an attempt is being made to do what the Emperor Napoleon is said to have tried to do in the case of the Crimean campaign — to have the operations directed from a distance. That this should cause dissatisfaction and damp the zeal of officers is only what everybody can readily understand. Better officers in every sense of the word than this Northern Army has with it cannot be found. Nothing can exceed their attention to every detail of duty. More than this, they set an excellent example to the privates and non-commissioned officers in not standing to the order of mere duty, but assisting in whatever way their aid can be of service to the whole of the *corps d'armée*; but one can see that it is a struggle with them to prevent their interest in the Manœuvres flagging as a consequence of the constant chopping and changing which are believed to indicate an adherence to red-tape traditions, and a probability that the Manœuvres, from which so much were expected, will lapse back into the old system of a cut-and-dried plan of sham battle. There may be no real ground for such gloomy apprehensions, and it is to be hoped that there is not; but if there is, it should be removed. If the Autumn Manœuvres are to be successful, once a general plan is decided upon the contending commanders ought to be left to their own tactics. Even in the smallest details there are changes at the last moment. The whole of this Northern Army were told at the beginning of the march that the enemy was to be distinguished by a white band round the shako, helmet, or cap. Yesterday a General Order was issued stating that the mark was to be a white band on the right arm. Well, there is no difficulty about this for the Staff; but seeing that before the change was notified some Brigades were already engaged at the outposts, what confusion may not be caused by removing the band from the head to the arm, more especially as the Umpires are to be distinguished by a white band on the left arm. The chances are that General Knollys or some other of the Umpires will be seized and made prisoner. It may be as well to mention that by an order of the same date that gallant General is named principal Umpire. The Umpires attached to the 3d Division are Lieutenant General Sir F. Chapman and Major-General MacDougall; those to the 4th Division, Major-General Dickson and Colonel Middleton; and those to the Northern Cavalry, Colonel Oakes and Lieutenant-Colonel Peyton. The principal Umpire on the enemy's side is General Sir Hope Grant. Those with the 1st Division are Lieutenant-General Lindsay and Major-General D'Aguilar; with the 2nd, Major-General Napier and Colonel Browne, R.E. Colonel Fraser and Colonel Jenning are the Cavalry Umpires, and Colonel Jervis, R.E., is to be attached to such part of the forces as the principal Umpire may deem desirable.

Early to-day, Colonel Stephenson, in command of the 3d Brigade of the 4th Division, was ordered to strike his tents, which were somewhat in advance of those of the other Brigades of the Division, and pitch them somewhat further back. This was because he was within range of the enemy's field guns. Soon after two o'clock, news reached Head-quarters of the *corps d'armée* that Colonel Baker, in command of the enemy's Cavalry Brigade, had made an attack on a portion of Shute's position, and that by order of the Umpires the latter General had to strike tents and retire. It was said that Baker had fired into Shute's tents with the guns of a battery of Horse Artillery at the short range of 1,300 yards. If this were so, what could Shute's Cavalry have been about? The "eyes of an army" which permit Horse Artillery to come within 1,300 yards of it must not be very wide open. Why did Shute pitch tents within easy range of complete annihilation? Colonel Bonner and his Mounted Rifles are to be attached to the 4th Division to-morrow morning. In numbers the accession is not very important, for the whole rank and file of the corps amounts to only 150; but the rapidity and celerity with which they dismount and fire and mount again render it desirable that an opportunity should be afforded one of our Generals of testing their utility in the field with other troops. With this view Mr. Cardwell has acceded to Colonel Bonner's request that his men should be allowed to take a part in the Manœuvres. The outpost duty has been active all day, but the main body of six Infantry Brigades of the 2d division have had no occupation more exciting than that of hunting a hare. A general engagement to-morrow is all but inevitable. An attack on our position is regarded as certain, and the Northern Army is prepared to meet it.

The Duke of Cambridge visited the Head-quarters of the Northern Army to-day, and rode through the camps of both Divisions. The weather has been very fine. With the exception of a shower this morning, no rain has fallen. A newly-issued General Order directs that no engagement shall begin before 8 o'clock on any morning.

Liebig's Extract of Meat,—his *Extractum Carnis*—was thus alluded to by Dr. E. Smith, F.R.S., at the British Association meeting at Brighton last month: —"Respecting Liebig's Extract of Meat, he pointed out that it was claimed for this, that one-pound jar represented 32lb. of flesh meat. Its composition was water, and, in large quantity, the salt of meat and the phosphates. It contained only the soluble parts of meat, and only such as could be preserved from putrefaction. The fibrine or solid substance of the meat was excluded, for that was insoluble in water. The fat was excluded most carefully, as it would become rancid. Gelatine and albumen were excluded because they would decompose. When, therefore, fibring, gelatine, and albumen were excluded, it was certainly not "meat," which was left as the word was understood, for nearly every part of the meat which could be transformed in the body and act as food was excluded; therefore, Liebig's Extract of Meat was not meat, and to give the meat power the 32lb. of meat from which it was said to be taken must be added to it, for it was the play of *Hamlet* without the character of Hamlet. The product was of less value to the consumer than to the producer, and the preparation was a delusive rather than a real advantage; but, although he said this, he held that it had a value as a stimulant in the same way as theine or coffeeine; but its economic value was very small as representing 32lb. of meat in a 1lb. jar. There had been much misconception respecting the product, for Liebig never affirmed that it was meat or the equivalent of meat."

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1594 Buxine, Harrington—E. Bates & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1307 Inkerman, Kirk—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.

NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIPS.

1034 Bavelaw, Byrne—The Captain.
980 City of Cashmere, Bryce.—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1245 Eastern Light, McFee—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
505 Elizabeth, Narbitt—C. Rustomjee.
949 Gertrude, Hegarty—Antrobus & Co.
1172 Lady Octavia, Welsh—The Captain.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—Framjee.
787 Moss Rose, Smith—The Captain.
1162 Mount Washington, Titcomb—The Captain.
1092 Stamboul, Hatch—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1646 Orissa, Shallard—P. and O. Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

843 Milbanke, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.

CANAL STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1567 Colla, Jeffrey—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1270 Hidalgo, Edwards—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR FOR ORDERS.

1128 Ionia, Firth—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

627 Emilia, Cafferini—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

763 Arabia, Caboara—Volkart Brothers.

NOT FIXED.

661 Albatross, Webster—W. & A. Graham & Co.
3800 Clutha, Murray—P. & O. Co.
898 Excelsior, Cowie—The Captain.
1035 Nubia, Hall—P. & O. Co.
561 Oreste, Marinovich—A. C. Gumpert & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

535 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
713 Countess of Elgin, Nacoda—Shaik M. A. Lutiff.
51 Flor de Mar, Nacoda.
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.—For Mauritius
432 Futtey Sultan, Nacoda.
436 Futtey Rahaman, Nacoda—Shaik M. A. Lutiff.
374 Kusrovie, De Padua—G. M. E. Hoso.—For Mauritius.
647 Mozuffer, Nacoda.
427 Persian Packet, Scheel.—For Batavia.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

300 Clyde.
Constance, Chapman.
472 Dagmar,—Shaik Mustan Tug.
1060 Dalhousie, Warner.
Daphne (6), R.N.—Bateman.
308 May Frere, Guthrie—(Governor's Yacht.)
428 Nimble, McDougall, R. N.
408 Sind.
694 Vulture, Cay, R.N.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay. Kurrachee. Lahore. Hongkong | Calcutta. Madras. Agra. Shanghai.

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LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

MATHERAN.—C